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542

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1974

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. 15-18 (59-64). Tomorrow variable.
Mon. 10-15 (50-59). LONDON: Variable. Temp.
Tomorrow variable. ROSEN: Cloudy.
(44-54). NEW YORK: Part. Temp.

Austria	10.8	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18.8	Luxembourg	35.12
Denmark	3.8	Norway	2.00
Finland	11.8	Netherlands	1.25
France	2.8	Portugal	1.25
Germany	1.25	Spain	2.75
Greece	1.25	Sweden	1.25
Great Britain	1.25	Switzerland	1.25
India	2.8	Turkey	1.25
Iran	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
Italy	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
Japan	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
South Korea	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
Taiwan	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
Thailand	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
U.S.	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
U.S.S.R.	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8
Yugoslavia	2.8	U.S. Military (GDP)	2.8



D MAN—Protesting Buddhist monk holds defaced South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu during government demonstration in Saigon yesterday.

Unrest Grows

ist Demonstrators Stone on Legislature's Building

By James M. Markham

N. Oct. 20 (NYT).—Anti-government demonstrators pushed over a police barricade and stormed the National Assembly building today after one of them threw a stone. The demonstrators, who were armed with stones and sticks, broke through the police line and entered the building. They then set fire to the building and looted the contents. The police were unable to stop the demonstrators and fled the scene.

SAIGON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Communist saboteurs set off a mine in a village school 34 miles northwest of Saigon Friday, killing five children and two militiamen, the military command said. The mine was set off by a group of about 50 men who were armed with rifles and handguns. They then looted the school and set fire to the building. The police were unable to stop the saboteurs and fled the scene.

Police said nine people were arrested and four policemen hurt in the fighting, which broke out in a working-class district of the city. The trouble started when about 50 women moved into a supermarket, collected about \$10,000 worth of goods and then stormed out without paying, police said.

9 Injured in Ulster Shootings; Troops Halt Catholic March

BELFAST, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Gunmen wounded at least nine persons during the night in one of the worst outbreaks of fighting between Protestants and Catholics in months, the police said today. The police said nearly all of the attacks apparently were sectarian. A crowd of about 1,000 Catholics gathered in the city center and started a march toward the Maze Prison. The soldiers fired rubber bullets to scatter the marchers, who were demonstrating for an end to internment without trial of suspected terrorists. Several soldiers suffered minor injuries and at least two women were arrested, officials said. An interment demonstration was also held in London, where both were peaceful and no incidents were reported. A final volley fired from the car hit a Protestant housewife.

Violence in France

France, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Thieves broke into the London-born art historian's home near here on Sunday, looting 27 paintings, including Picasso and a Braque, the police said today. The stolen items were valued at over four francs (almost \$600,000).

Rockefeller Must Pay Added Tax

\$820,000 More After IRS Audit

By Spencer Rich and William Greider

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller has agreed to pay an additional \$820,000 in federal taxes for the years 1969 to 1973 following an audit of his tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Rockefeller said the IRS, in routine audits of his taxes for the past five years, had disallowed \$1.4 million in deductions that he had claimed.

Mr. Rockefeller's tax information was contained in a letter to the two congressional committees which have jurisdiction over his nomination, the Senate Rules Committee and the House Judiciary Committee. Both chambers must approve the nomination by majority vote. The letter was released by Mr. Rockefeller's press aide Friday night.

Yesterdays Mr. Rockefeller revealed in letters to the same committees that he had made nearly 200 educational and charitable gifts totaling \$24,712,245 over the past 17 years.

Among the 16 gifts of \$300,000 or more, one of the most unusual was \$656,393 to the State of New York. Aides said this donation took the form of landscaping, a swimming pool and other improvements to the executive mansion in Albany paid for from Mr. Rockefeller's own pocket while governor.

The findings show that Mr. Rockefeller spread his gifts liberally—to universities, study groups, religious groups, regardless of faith, communities he lived in, schools, black colleges and other institutions.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter on his taxes said that the IRS has been conducting routine annual audits, but had expanded these and brought them up to date since his nomination to be vice president. As a result, the IRS had made several "adjustments" in his tax liabilities, as follows:

• Deductions for office and investment expenses had been reduced by \$24,448 for the year 1969. He had previously claimed about \$4.2 million in deductions for those years, which is now cut to about \$3.4 million.

• Deductions for charitable (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Passersby watching voting returns at Zurich information station yesterday.

66% Say No in Referendum

Swiss Voters Spurn Plan to Expel Foreigners

By John M. Goshko

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (WP).—Swiss voters today decisively rejected a proposal that more than half a million foreigners—one half the number living in the country—be evicted from Switzerland by the end of 1977.

Final returns showed that 66 per cent of the Swiss voting had cast their ballots against the proposal. It was rejected by the majority of voters in each of the country's 26 cantons.

The vote was on the so-called "people and homeland initiative." Its supporters claimed that Switzerland has suffered "over-foreignization."

There had been widespread concern that approval of the plan might spark similar native backlash movements in other countries, which also are heavily dependent on foreign labor.

Still, the fact that the plan did win approximately 34 per cent of the vote was a sign that the controversy has not yet been fully laid to rest.

Most observers here ascribed the defeat to the fact that the electorate regarded the plan's provisions as harsh and drastic. If adopted, it would have forced the government to expel foreign workers at the rate of roughly a trainload a day for the next three years.

The hardships imposed by such a timetable would have severely damaged Switzerland's image throughout the world. It also would have stripped some sectors of the economy, especially the tourist and service industries, of so many workers that their ability to function would have been seriously impaired.

These were the points made repeatedly in recent weeks by the forces against the initiative. The opposition included the entire Swiss establishment—all the major political parties, the employers' associations, the trade unions, the churches and the principal organs of the press.

The proposal was even opposed by James Schwarzenbach, the country's most influential foe of continued reliance on foreign labor. Mr. Schwarzenbach, who in 1970 organized a milder and almost successful attempt to cut back the foreign population, had denounced the latest initiative as a "European version of what President Idi Amin did in Uganda" to the Asian population there.

Switzerland, with its low birth rate and chronic labor shortage, has the worst migrant problem in Western Europe. Of the country's 6.4 million inhabitants, slightly more than one million are non-Swiss.

The immigrants, mainly from Italy and other southern countries, now make up 16 per cent of Switzerland's population and 37 per cent of its work force. In the German-speaking northern regions of this trilingual country, nearly half the workers are foreigners.

proposal won 46 per cent of the vote. He has another, more gradual proposal that is due to come before the voters in the spring.

Official Results
The official results in the latest voting, which began Wednesday and continued until this afternoon, were:

1,688,870 votes against; 878,739 votes for.
A total of 66.6 per cent of the electorate of 3.6 million voted—

lower than in 1970, when there was a turnout of 74 per cent, one of the highest on record.

Officials said that they believed voting this weekend would have been higher but for bad weather.

The proposal was sponsored by Valentin Oehen, who heads a breakaway faction of Mr. Schwarzenbach's movement. Last year, he obtained the 50,000 signatures required to call a national referendum and succeeded in getting his proposal on the ballot before

the new one by Mr. Schwarzenbach.

In the final days before the vote, the government added its voice, with President Ernst Brugger going on national TV and radio.

Fees of the plan also flooded the country with beer coasters and restaurant placemats showing Swiss sweating at the mental, frequently dirty jobs done by foreigners. They bore the caption: "Would you do their work?"

Many Limiting Factors Involved

No U.S.-Soviet Trade Surge Expected

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (NYT).—For months there has been no lack of speculation here about what the Soviet Union might do if it did not get the trade credits and most-favored-nation status promised by the Nixon administration.

Now, with the Ford administration about to shake loose the trade reform bill from Capitol Hill in return for the Kremlin's assurance on freeing Jewish emigration, the concern is shifting to just how the Russians will respond to its passage.

Enactment of the trade bill alone is not likely to send trade soaring. It remains subject to a less conspicuous, but more important, pending legislation providing for a congressional review of any loan by the Export-Import Bank over \$50 million.

But most-favored-nation status, which obliges two nations to give one another all the trade benefits that either has extended to any other nation, has become inseparable from the Soviet Union's self-image as a trading partner of the United States. Linked to the valuable long-term credits, it could commit the Soviet Union to a course of economic interdependence with the West.

While Western economic ex-

perts here do not anticipate a surge in Soviet-American trade, they expect Moscow to respond with some definite gesture, probably by signing big contracts that have been left hanging with U.S. firms this year.

The trade ratio between the two countries has become less lopsided than the six-to-one imbalance last year, when American exports accounted for \$1.9 billion and Soviet exports only \$314 million. In an estimated trade turnover of \$500 million for the first six months of 1974, the ratio has dropped to two to one in favor of the United States, largely because of the end of grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

Equal tariff treatment can only make U.S. markets more enticing to the Russians, although they seem confused about how to proceed. The tariff on Soviet ball bearings, for example, would drop from 35 to 6 per cent. The tariff on a bottle of Russian vodka would run \$3 less, putting it into the price range of American brands.

U.S. firms are likely to keep seeking Soviet raw materials, such as petroleum and nonferrous metals, which have been exempted from the stiff tariffs. But the Russians may also find that the trade benefits will prompt greater interest in their semiprocessed materials, heavy machinery, power transformers and generators and aircraft such as the Yak-40 short-haul jet or a line of heavy-cargo helicopters.

If there is something they will not sell, they have not indicated what it is.

Any initial Soviet venture into the American consumer market will probably begin with a limited selection of cheap optical equipment, canned fish, bicycles or Zhiguli automobiles, the Soviet version of the Fiat. However, some Western economic specialists doubt that Moscow could sustain such exports when it is strained to meet consumer needs at home.

The Soviet Union remains determined to concentrate upon acquiring high-technology products that can thrust its lagging economy forward, with a continuing interest in the acquisition of finished industrial plants.

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On Trip to Moscow

Kissinger Will Submit Ideas for Arms Accord

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will carry to Moscow this week "concrete propositions" on how to break the deadlock in the Soviet-American talks on strategic nuclear arms, according to administration officials.

The officials acknowledged that the propositions were not new. Basically, they said, the idea is to "stabilize" competition in nuclear arms by allowing each side to maintain its different advantages in the context of overall equality and by slowing and limiting the deployment of new weapons.

Nevertheless, the officials said they hoped that Mr. Kissinger's proposals—on totals of missiles, bombers, warheads and explosive power—would narrow the negotiating gap.

Soviet diplomats have said—and American officials expect—that Moscow will make specific counterproposals, although neither side will present formal treaties.

with a mixture of anxiety and optimism.

Their optimism was based on agreements reached in Moscow last July to seek a 10-year accord rather than a permanent one, and to make the treaty as broad as possible, not just limited to controlling the numbers of multiple nuclear warheads or multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles—known as MIRVs.

These agreements, it is hoped on both sides, will leave more freedom to maneuver politically and to make more trade-offs between different kinds of weapons systems than has been possible in the last two years.

Their anxiety is tied to the belief that détente is in trouble politically in both countries and that an accord on strategic arms could provide needed medicine. This is coupled with a realization that it will be difficult to reconcile positions on strategic arms.

The propositions that Mr. Kissinger will submit to Moscow, according to the officials include:

- Overall equality in numbers of missile launchers plus bombers and equal capability in MIRVs and payloads.

Continued Soviet advantages in numbers and size of land-based missiles, counterbalanced by continued American advantages in numbers of bombers and MIRVs.

• A limit but not a ban on the deployment of new weapons systems.

• A limit on the number of big missiles that can carry MIRVs, thus controlling the number of MIRVs.

• Overall force ceilings now and reductions later.

• An exclusion from the agreement of American nuclear forces stationed in and around Europe and medium-range Soviet nuclear forces in Europe.

U.S. Sets Grain Sale To Russia

2.2 Million Tons In Compromise

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—The United States has agreed to sell the Soviet Union 2.2 million tons of corn and wheat in return for assurances that the Russians will not attempt to buy any more U.S. grain through next summer, Treasury Secretary William Simon announced yesterday.

The compromise over the controversial grain shipments to the Russians was worked out by Mr. Simon during top-level talks in Moscow from Oct. 17 through last Tuesday, in which the Treasury secretary stressed the need for continued economic cooperation between the two countries.

A Treasury Department announcement also said that Soviet representatives had agreed to "work toward" the development of a data-exchange system. The purpose of such a system, which the Russians long have resisted, would be to forewarn the United States and other major grain producers of Moscow's import needs so that unexpected purchases would not occur and disrupt international markets.

Such an unexpected purchase agreement two weeks ago between Russia and two U.S. companies, involving 3.4 million tons of grain, caused the Ford administration to pressure the private companies to cancel the sale. The United States then imposed a modified system of controls on all large shipments abroad.

Resignation Calls

The earlier Soviet grain purchase resulted in calls for the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butte, who conceded at a subsequent Senate hearing that he had been given some advance notice of Soviet plans.

Under the compromise announced by Mr. Simon yesterday, Moscow will be permitted to buy one million tons of corn and 1.2 million tons of wheat, valued at around \$400 million. Exports are said that the plan calls for staggered shipments of 150,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of corn a month through next summer.

In addition, the Treasury said, one million tons of grain can be delivered "from other exporting countries." Sources said some of this could be U.S. grain already shipped abroad.

The agreement worked out by Mr. Simon sharply limits the amount of corn available to the Russians. In the last two years, Moscow had purchased three million tons annually to feed a growing livestock herd.

It is estimated that the U.S. corn crop will be 16 per cent smaller than last year's.

The amount of corn available for export, about one-quarter of the total grown, is expected to decline from 44 million tons last year to between 21 and 27 million tons. Outstanding export sales as of Sept. 1 totaled more than 20 million tons. The Agriculture Department has reported, but some of it may involve speculative purchases of U.S. feed grains.

The wheat crop harvested this year was a record, though less than the amount the Agriculture Department had predicted.

Last week, some officials in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Jordan Inter-Continental
(4361)

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Phoenicia Inter-Continental
(369100)

DXB
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Citizens' Suggestions Sought

Oil-Wealthy Alberta Searches For Ways to Spend Its Money

By William Borders

EDMONTON, Alberta (UPI)—At a time when most governments are struggling hard to stay solvent, Alberta, which produces 83 per cent of Canada's oil, has more money than it knows what to do with.

Because of recent increases in the price of oil, Alberta is now accumulating extra royalties at the rate of nearly \$1 billion a year. The province's premier, Peter Lougheed, is appealing to Albertans for suggestions about how to spend the money, most

of which comes from consumers in the United States.

"I consider it desirable to have the benefit of the views of each of you individually, either in writing or directly," the premier said a few weeks ago in a speech to a group of businessmen in Calgary.

"We're not going to be pressured into any quick decisions," he promised. "It will be at least a year before any significant investment decisions are made."

Shifting Money

In the meantime, the province is shifting the money in and out of short-term bank notes, bonds and common stocks and getting an average return of 10.9 per cent on it, according to Gordon Mindey, the province's treasurer.

"Now that we've become a major factor in Canada's capital markets, we're assessing our cash flow on an up-to-the-minute basis," Mr. Mindey said.

Every day, government financial analysts have an average of between \$2 million and \$3 million of new money to invest, as Alberta crude oil flows steadily toward eastern Canada and the United States.

From scores of wells scattered all over its rolling range land, Alberta draws 1.8 million barrels of oil a day. A year ago, the basic wellhead price was \$4 a barrel, now it is \$6.50 and under the theory that the people of Alberta own the resources, two-thirds of that windfall increase is going to the provincial government.

There is also a surcharge of several more dollars on the oil that is exported to the United States, bringing the price paid by Americans up to the fluctuating world-market level. But that charge, in the form of an export tax, does not have as concentrated an impact on Alberta, because it is collected by the national government in Ottawa, which spends it through eastern Canada in oil-import subsidies.

Social Services

There is no sales or inheritance tax in Alberta and the province is also offering an increasing number of educational and social services to its 1.7 million people. For example, Alberta, over the age of 65 benefit from an unusually broad health-care program, in which even glasses and hearing aids are free.

Ten or 15 years from now, the oil companies maintain, the province's conventional reserves will have been used up. However, the production of synthetic crude oil from the enormous deposits of Alberta's Athabasca oil sands should have accelerated.

Mr. Lougheed hopes to use his government's new wealth to broaden Alberta's economic base, making it less exclusively dependent on oil, so that the economic boom will not be followed by a bust after the oil is gone.

U.S. Group to Go To Saudi Arabia For Arms Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—A Defense Department team will visit Saudi Arabia this Friday to discuss arms sales and reorganization of the Saudi armed forces, U.S. government officials said Friday.

However, a State Department spokesman denied reports that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had made a secret deal with Saudi Arabia, linking huge U.S. arms sales and a reduction in oil prices. "There is nothing to that," department spokesman Robert Anderson said.

Defense Department sources said that U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia were at present running at \$887 million a year and could double or even triple. They said that the Pentagon arms team would go to Saudi Arabia for a 10-day visit.

French Minister Confers in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues today declared France's support for the rights of the Palestinian people in talks with Lebanese leaders here, official sources said.

In meetings with the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Fuad Naffah, and President Suleiman Frangieh, Mr. Sauvagnargues reiterated France's backing of UN Security Council resolutions on the Middle East.

These call, among other things, for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, the right of every nation in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries and a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

NINA RICCI

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SAYING GOOD-BYE—While Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada waits at the top of the airline ramp, his wife comforts their son Justin, nearly 3, who was left at home. The man at the center of the ramp was not identified.

Trudeau Due in Paris Today To Try for Better Relations

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrives in Paris tomorrow for a two-day visit designed to introduce a new era in the often-strained relationship between Canada and France.

Because of hostility that dates back to President Charles de Gaulle's courtship of the Quebec separatists, it had been 10 years since the last official invitation for a Canadian prime minister to visit France, which is the ethnic and linguistic homeland of one out of four Canadians.

"With one of the world's largest French-speaking populations, Canada should have close, warm ties with France," an official in Ottawa said.

Part of Effort

Like the visit to Canada last month by Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan, Mr. Trudeau's visit to France is part of an effort by Ottawa to look in new directions in foreign policy and trade, reducing Canada's overwhelming dependence on the United States.

But, in the case of France, there is enormous symbolic importance.

Danish Premier Is Said to Meet Mao at Resort

PEKING, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Mao Tse-tung, who has been absent from this capital for at least six weeks, today met Danish Premier Poul Harting for one hour at an undisclosed location, reliable sources said.

The sources quoted Mr. Harting as saying later that he had been asked not to disclose where the meeting took place.

Asked about reports that Mr. Mao, 80, had suffered a severe stroke, Mr. Harting said that the Chinese leader was bright, clear, well-informed and showed a sense of humor, the sources said.

Chinese officials have kept silent about where Mr. Mao is staying, although many observers believe he is in Hangchow, a resort city in central China.

Mr. Harting yesterday met with Premier Chou En-lai, who has been ill for the past five months, in a hospital. It was the 75-year-old Mr. Chou's first meeting with a foreign visitor in two weeks.

Synod Emphasizes Diversity of Church

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 20 (UPI)—When the Roman Catholic Synod of Bishops opened here last month, it was inevitable that the church, which calls itself universal and apostolic and resembles other institutions in depending on men for its noblest purposes, should show the seams in its garment.

Faith is singular, but bishops are plural, divided by geography, temperament, interests, obsessions, problems and views on virtually every aspect of how to preach and practice the gospel. In some countries there is the majority religion, and in others they are always a minority, sometimes cast out or at least forbidden to preach. Some are conservative, others liberal.

The 208 bishops and other church dignitaries who make up this fourth synod since Vatican Council II (1963-1965) are to advise Pope Paul VI on "evangelization in the modern world."

In plenary sessions usually attended by the Pope, and in 12 separate working groups organized by language (English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Latin), they have been rediscovering the diversity of their experiences and the common concern to them all. As the Most Rev. Domai Lamont, bishop of Umtali, Rhodesia, put it: "The sense of a growing gap between the Christian message and the disinterest of the world."

Global Cardinal

Poland's Karol Cardinal Wojtyla drew up a global catalogue of concerns. African bishops, he noted in his summary of synodal

views, are pushing for indigenization—incorporating local elements into church worship and structure.

Asian bishops are concerned about relations with the major religions of their continent where atheism is a minority persuasion. Latin American bishops stress liberation from political, social and economic oppression. North American and West European bishops worry about secularization and the dangers of secularism. Bishops from Eastern Europe want freedom to preach the gospel.

Going beyond these broad lines, individual bishops discussed a wealth of themes: laity, women, youth, family, liturgy, spirituality, missionaries. The Most Rev. Angelo Fernandes, archbishop of New Delhi, was the first publicly to attack the synod's basic working document, calling it the occasional references to the teaching of Vatican II "purple patches on a prescient parchment."

"The old ecumenical rears its head again," he warned.

Others agreed that the church was too often taken for buildings and hierarchy rather than the people of God. Bernard Cardinal Albin of the Netherlands suggested that the hierarchical structure of the church "can form an obstacle to proclamation of the gospel."

Slavly and in concert, bishops pressed for greater freedom from Roman control. The Most Rev. Antonius Maas, bishop of Bona, the Dutch-born bishop of Bangassou in the Central African Republic, complained that when he wrote to Rome to argue in favor of mar-

Tory Leader Ignores It

Movement to Replace Heath Divides Conservative Party

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The secret meetings are under way and the Conservative party is well into a struggle over whether to pick a new leader.

There is talk of a "Tory Mafia" intent on replacing Edward Heath, the 55-year-old former prime minister during whose leadership the party has lost three of the last four elections. Some Tory members of Parliament, holding private talks on Mr. Heath's future, have been photographed walking nervously out of back doors as if hiding out from the Bank of England.

The bookies are taking bets on possible successors. One man who is not waging it Mr. Heath, who seems to have made up his mind not to go, at least not yet. If the group seeking to oust him makes an offer, he intends to refuse.

Most political experts agree, however, that it is not a question of whether Mr. Heath steps down, but when. His supporters appear to have headed off what they called the "unseemly" attempts by his opponents to force a quick departure following the latest Tory defeat at the polls.

No Need to Rush

The Conservatives have never been known for demonstration of compassion toward defeated leaders, especially three-time losers. But strong voices within the party are arguing that there is time for deliberation and no need to rush to find a successor.

Mr. Heath, who has been the

party's leader since 1965 and was prime minister from 1970 until his defeat last February, has said very little about the issue.

A crucial problem for the anti-Heath forces is who will replace him. There is no logical successor, no name on everyone's lips. All those mentioned so far appear to have drawbacks that deprive them of widespread party support.

William Whitelaw, the chairman of the party and the former administrator for Northern Ireland, is supported by many in the party and is regarded generally as the front-runner. A somewhat folksy politician who reflects warmth and conciliation, Mr. Whitelaw has not built his reputation on intellectual strengths and many Tories doubt that he would be a match for Prime Minister Harold Wilson in debates.

Robert Carr, the former home secretary, has his backers, but not many people outside of London have heard of him.

House Philosopher

One of the strongest challenges is expected from Sir Keith Joseph, the soft-spoken former social services minister, who often operates as a Tory house philosopher. He is gaining support but does not seem to come over well on television and has been criticized in the press.

The choice of the party leader is up to the 78 Conservative members in the Commons. Until 10 years ago, Tory leaders were replaced through the mysterious procedures of a "magic circle" of Conservatives who professed to sound out party opinion.

Mr. Heath was the first Tory leader to be elected by a vote of all his parliamentary colleagues. And there is nothing that prevents him from taking his chances again if his opponents decide to ballot in any effort to topple him.

U.S. to Sell Russia Grain

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington said that Russia may have miscalculated the U.S. reaction to their purchases here, since in 1972 and last year, such purchases were 17 million and seven million tons, respectively.

Others said that the Russians probably were trying to obtain additional grain for their reserves, or for resale or loan to their allies in Eastern Europe, or to India.

The Soviet Union has agreed to participate in the World Food Conference, scheduled to start in Washington on Nov. 5. However, officials are uncertain about Moscow's readiness to participate in a world food security system requiring countries to hold grain reserves and to take action to stabilize world grain prices.

Opposition Party Gains in Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Elections in two of Austria's nine provinces have brought a substantial swing away from the ruling Socialist party towards the opposition People's party. The results continued a trend shown in nearly all local elections since 1972.

The polls for legislatures in the southern province of Styria and the western province of Vorarlberg involved about a million voters, approximately a fifth of the country's electorate.

In Styria, the conservative People's party increased its seats from 38 to 31, achieving an absolute majority in the 56-seat legislature. The Socialists dropped from 26 to 23 seats and the rightist Freedom party retained its two seats. The Socialists lost their 10 places in the 36-seat Vorarlberg parliament.

But the People's party increased its majority by three to 23 seats, at the expense of the Freedom party which dropped to four seats.

Costa Gomes Stresses Ties Of Portugal to U.S., NATO

By Henry Ganiger

LISBON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—President Francisco de Costa Gomes, returning from a visit to Washington and the United Nations, today stressed the importance of Portugal's ties with the United States and NATO.

As he spoke at the airport, the Portuguese Communist party, one of the main enemies of American policy in Portugal, was taking a moderate line at its first legal convention in Portugal in more than 50 years.

Alvaro Cunhal, the party's secretary-general and a minister without portfolio in the government, made it clear in an opening statement that his party would do nothing now to hinder the President's efforts to maintain the country on the democratic course Gen. Costa Gomes had pledged in his speech to the United Nations and in his talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Costa Gomes said the talks in Washington were "extraordinarily important" for Portugal because they opened the door to negotiations in which both countries are interested, especially since the help that we will be able to get from that great country will be given to us as we thought."

The Portuguese have asked for aid in return for renewing, for

five years, a lease the United States has held on the Lajes air base in the Azores.

The Costa Gomes visit to Washington, according to the President and diplomatic sources here, helped to dispel a series of mutual concerns that began with the military coup last April and became aggravated three weeks ago when, in a conflict between conservatives and leftists, Gen. Antonio de Spínola resigned as president with veiled warnings of possible leftist dictatorship.

Mr. Kissinger, in particular, was understood to have been worried about the possibility of a Communist take-over, not only in Portugal but possibly in Spain and Greece. He even sent a special four-man team here a few days ago to assess the country's future direction.

The team's report appeared to be reassuring enough to produce willingness by the United States to help the crisis-ridden Portuguese economy over a difficult period that could conceivably wreck the military government's often stated intention of holding free elections next March.

After Gen. Spínola's resignation, highly placed officials here complained of American silence and the fear was voiced that Washington might start to treat Portugal like another Cuba or

General's Views

Brig. Gen. Otelo Saraiva Carvalhal, the outspoken commander of the Lisbon garrison and a special headquarters of law and order, declined in an interview in a Portuguese magazine a week ago:

"We know that the Central Intelligence Agency is a grave problem. The Americans have a and for the terror of Communism as you know, have a series of specific organs to fight against it. The CIA, which uses the most incredible methods—and you only have to look at the example of Chile—is probably the most dangerous but it is not the only one. NATO is another example of an organization created specifically to fight Communism."

Gen. de Carvalhal, the tactical commander during the uprising last April, who says he favors a "European-type socialism," added that he had no doubt that "from the moment Alvaro Cunhal came into the government (last May), the comrades of the Second Bureau (Intelligence) of the general staff are taking the measures they deem necessary."

The measures were not explained nor would American officials confirm a stepup of CIA activities.

A U.S. Bishop Leads South Korean Protest

SEOUL, Oct. 20 (AP)—An American bishop led 500 chanting Catholics, priests, nuns and laymen today in an anti-government demonstration that police tried to break up with tear gas.

Headed by the Most Rev. William McNaughton of Boston, the marchers chanted "Dictatorial regime go away" after ascending a hill on the plaza outside Incheon Cathedral, 20 miles west of Seoul. Police asked some demonstrators to later freed them all. There were no serious injuries.



Sir Keith Joseph

Tory Aide Asks Curbs on Births In Lower Classes

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 20 (UPI)—In a speech at a Conservative party dinner yesterday, Sir Keith Joseph said British society was being threatened by increasing poverty and illegitimate births among lower classes.

Sir Keith, a former health minister whose name has been mentioned lately as a possible Conservative party leader, recommended stricter birth control for the poorer and less-educated people. He said, "The balance of our population, our human stock, is threatened."

He cited statistics from a magazine called Poverty which claimed that a rising proportion of children in Britain were being born to mothers least fitted to raise them.

"They are born to mothers who are first pregnant in adolescence in Social Classes Four and Five (lower income brackets). Many of these girls are unmarried, many are deserted or divorced or soon will be," he said.

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Prominent Cases

Women Are Flocking
Breast-Cancer Checks

By Victor Cohn

NGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Seeking breast examinations have been flocking to centers in increasing numbers following Harry's breast surgery for Thursday. The day Mrs. Rockefeller's gave new impetus to

an unprecedented U.S. cancer-detection movement which began after similar surgery on First Lady Betty Ford on Sept. 28. At 9 a.m. on Friday, American Cancer Society officials here opened their offices and found 200 messages, the capacity, on their telephone answering device. "We've been overwhelmed since," reported Lois Callahan, the organization's relations director. "We had 80 more calls by noon. After the noon broadcast on Mrs. Rockefeller's breast surgery Thursday, we had 75 calls by 1 p.m., all from women who want cancer-detection examinations or self-examination information."

A heavy demand for information and examinations was found in many cities. Cancer Society officials in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Cincinnati were among the cities cited. The increasing concern over breast cancer, stimulated by surgery on the First Lady and the wife of the vice-president-designate in less than a month, occurred as a nationwide demonstration project seems to be showing that

• Women who find their own cancers by breast self-examination, as Mrs. Rockefeller did after hearing about Mrs. Ford, greatly improve their chances of survival. But women who go to detection centers before they have any signs of cancer improve their chances even more.

• Mammography, or breast X-ray, the most promising new detection method, is even more efficient than doctors' examinations, though examinations remain vital. Doctors at Emory University in Atlanta found 21 breast cancers in 5,700 women examined last year. Nineteen per cent of the cancers were found by mammography in breasts where doctors' palpation, or examination by touch, found nothing.

• There is still a need to educate doctors about such facts. Of the first 1,600 "suspicious" breast masses disclosed in the 26-center test in the last 18 months, the women's own doctors did immediate biopsies on only about 1,000, despite recommendations for biopsies on all.

These figures were reported on Friday by Dr. Benjamin Byrd of Vanderbilt University, the Cancer Society's president-elect. "I would biopsy them all," he said. "I don't wait and watch suspicious lesions."

"But now I think both women and doctors are learning more about early detection's importance. The weeks since Mrs. Ford's surgery and now Mrs. Rockefeller's have made everyone, including the medical profession, more cancer conscious."

The effect is also being felt abroad. Reuters reported that British hospitals have been swamped with possible breast cancer cases since Mrs. Ford's surgery.

The American Cancer Society advocates a self-examination at least once a month, just after the menstrual period. A medical expert said, "I think a woman should do it every day, every time she takes a bath."

Of breast cancers found upon self-examination, only about 40 per cent are free of some spread to nearby lymph nodes. Of the breast cancers found at the 25 centers, 77 per cent have been free of such spread.

Condition Still Excellent
NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Center reported today that Mrs. Rockefeller's condition remained excellent.

Mrs. Rockefeller, 48, whose cancerous left breast was removed, may be permitted to go home by the end of the week, a spokesman said.

Flea Collar
Hot Item
for Humans

FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Desperate to flee during a week muggy weather have a new fad in pop by wearing the flea signed for their pets. Selling flea collars the ton," the general of a pet supply firm, Gilmore, who runs a store, said her insect-collared customers are young people. They go to wear them ankles or arms or legs. "There's no reason it work on humans who bled by fleas," Mrs. said. "It's cheaper than to a doctor." But dentists are worried as side effects the flea collars may human wearers.

Senator
Vote Against
Rockefeller Bid

NGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Sen. William Scott has announced that he will vote against the nomination of Rockefeller to the United States Supreme Court. The senator said he decided on Thursday that he would vote against the nomination. "The senator cited the 'liberal philosophy' of the former governor had made millions in gifts to former and political associates, gifts, coupled with the Rockefeller's brother, in 1970, had financed a biography of Rockefeller opponent Arthur Schlesinger Jr. created 'the atmosphere' of the Senate speech on Rockefeller's nomination as the Senate Rules agreed to reconvene on 70 days before the conclusion recess ended, to Rockefeller's explanation of gifts and the Gold-

S. Africa Miners
on Pay Claims

JRY, Rhodesia, Oct. 20 (AP).—The 5,000 African miners on strike in Rhodesia, who demand a 10 per cent pay increase, went over pay demands Friday. The union said management with the strikers and a choice between a 10 per cent pay increase and a 10 per cent reduction in hours.

Rockefeller to Pay \$820,000 Added Tax

ued from Page 1)
ns, previously reported amounts as about \$6.7 million. The five years, the Rockefeller letter said, he will have to pay \$820,000 in added federal taxes.

The additional payments include \$104,180 for the year 1970, "the only year in which I had not previously paid a federal income tax." Deductions as originally calculated had been larger than income.

They also include \$83,000 in added gift taxes for the years 1972 to 1974. These were years in which Mr. Rockefeller made controversial gifts to two past political associates, \$550,000 to William Roman, chairman of the Port of New York Authority, and \$88,312 to Judson Morhouse, former New York State Republican and government official convicted of financial misconduct in 1966 and pardoned by Mr. Rockefeller in 1970 because he was ill.

Both these gifts were in the form of forgiveness of loans made to the two men in the past. The letter to the two committees did not say whether the added gift taxes were related to Mr. Roman or Mr. Morhouse.

Nor did the letter disclose Rockefeller's net taxable income as increased by \$146,239, after he repaid a bank in Venezuela, which he had used as income, rather than adjustment to the cost of the loan for which the bank said the explanation that after the loan was cost of the foreign cur-

whether any penalties were being assessed by the IRS. It did say, however, that not counting adjustments that will have to be made in state and city taxes to reflect the federal changes, the agreement with IRS will raise the total of federal, state and city taxes paid by Mr. Rockefeller during the 10 years 1964-1973 from the \$21,703,012 previously reported to the committees to \$22,523,185.

In the list of charitable contributions made public yesterday, the largest single donation, nearly \$6.6 million, went to the Museum of Primitive Art in New York, which Mr. Rockefeller founded. Second was \$2,563,430 to the Museum of Modern Art in New York, also a family project. Mr. Rockefeller's alma mater, Dartmouth, got \$1,889,996.

Also listed was \$251,786 to the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases. It has since become part of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, where Mr. Rockefeller's wife, Happy, underwent breast surgery last week.

One of his largest single religious gifts was \$501,004 to the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, although Mr. Rockefeller is a Christian. But he also gave \$151,991 to the Catholic archdiocese of New York State and \$101,293 to the Catholic archdiocese of New York City, plus numerous substantial contributions to other Christian groups.

The Rev. Martin Luther King's Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta received \$132,312, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund got \$83,792.

Florida Aide Arrested

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 20 (AP).—State Treasurer Thomas O'Malley was arrested Friday after he was indicted by a Leon County grand jury on three felony counts of perjury and accepting \$50,000 in unauthorized compensation.



DRILL—Massachusetts National Guardsmen undergo contingency riot training in Boston.

Suburbanites Join Boston Anti-Busing Rally

By Wayne King

BOSTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—About 1,500 white parents and their children from across the city and several suburbs rallied in the Hyde Park neighborhood yesterday to affirm their united opposition to court-ordered busing to achieve school integration. The rally was the first visible demonstration of suburban support of anti-busing forces in the city.

Mrs. Maureen MacAlesse, part of a group of parents from the suburb of Dedham, said: "We're here because this man, this Judge [Arthur] Garrity, has gone crazy. He thinks he can bus children anywhere he wants, even the suburbs. He wants to pull the suburbs in because he's letting East Boston and Charlestown off the hook."

A woman with Mrs. MacAlesse wore a placard saying, "Dedham Tells Garrity Go To Hell."

U.S. District Judge Garrity issued the order to desegregate Boston schools through the use of busing.

Last week, at hearings to discuss wider application of busing in the city next year, the judge announced that he was offering guidelines for next year to make

U.S. Lines Back

Free Flights for

Air Traffic Aides

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP).—The nation's airlines have agreed to restore free flight privileges in an attempt to mollify air traffic controllers who have been causing sporadic delays at some major airports, an airlines representative said.

An agreement was reached at a meeting in Washington with representatives of the Federal Aviation Administration, the controllers and the Air Transport Association, the airlines trade organization.

Recent delays at airports in Chicago, Miami, New York, Washington and other cities have cost the airlines millions of dollars in extra fuel costs, flight time pay and hospitality extended to overdue passengers, the airlines spokesman said.

FAA officials at first denied that controllers were making concerted efforts to delay takeoffs and landings, but later acknowledged that there have been sporadic slowdowns due to some controllers' dissatisfaction with contract negotiations and the suspension of free flight privileges.

The program for years allowed controllers to make a number of flights free in cockpits of commercial planes. These were called "familiarization flights."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he thought it fair for Mr. Mitchell and other subordinates to be tried while Mr. Nixon escaped. Why, a questioner continued, did he not move for an indictment of the former president before Mr. Ford pardoned him.

"I couldn't have done it," Mr. Jaworski replied, "because I would have completely messed up the Mitchell trial."—In the selection of jurors, for instance.

He disputed a contention that such an indictment would have delayed Mr. Ford's granting of the pardon. On the contrary, he said, "it would have spurred on his efforts to grant the pardon."

Mr. Jaworski said he was not consulted in advance about granting the pardon and declined to say whether he thought it right. He said he talked with Alexander Haig, then White House chief of staff, at noon on the day the pardon was granted and was informed then about it.

No Promises
"I told Haig I was making no promises expressed or implied," he said.

"I have refused to divulge my own beliefs," he said as to whether the pardon was justified. "I don't know if it's going to be of any material consequence. Through the evidence at the Mitchell trial, you're going to have the story of Watergate."

But he said "No" briskly when asked if he agreed with Mr. Ford's public reasons for granting it. "He put it on the basis of the national interest."

As to trying subordinates after Mr. Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon, he added, "I've always considered the pardoning power his prerogative."

The subordinates, he added, could apply for pardons of their own since "I think the pardoning power is one that should be exercised individually. Obviously, it's up to Mr. Ford."

6 Slain by Holdup Gang

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP).—Four men and two women were killed by shotgun blasts from four gunmen attempting a holdup at a bakery last night, the police said.

it possible to exclude some sections of the city if that became necessary.

White Youths Charged

BOSTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Federal officials charged three white youths with conspiracy to injure black schoolchildren, obstruction of the court order and manufacture of a destructive device.

The three males, aged 15, 16 and 18, were arrested in the Hyde Park section Friday night. Police charged them with possession of seven fire-bombs. The federal charges were filed later by the FBI.

Jaworski Is Confident Trial
Will Tell Story of Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).

—Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said today that, despite President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon, the public will learn the whole story of Watergate during the cover-up trial of former Attorney General John Mitchell and his co-defendants.

It would come out through the White House tapes, he said. Mr. Jaworski said he had an agreement with President Ford that none of the tapes or documents would be sent to California as originally agreed by the White House and the former president.

Mr. Nixon has sued to force Mr. Ford to live up to that agreement.

Mr. Jaworski, interviewed on TV, did not say how long his agreement for custody of the Nixon tapes and documents would remain in force.

He implied, however, that the period would be lengthy. "It would take us to see all the tape recordings made public during the trial and I think you will see all the tape recordings made public during the trial," he said.

Length of Trial
The trial is expected to continue at least through January. Moreover, he added, "if all 64 recordings are not used, I'd like them to come out."

He was then asked if there was a danger that the tapes would be shipped to Mr. Nixon in California, thus frustrating full publicity, and replied: "I have an agreement that nothing will be sent whether it's tapes or documents."

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News Analysis

Ford Hasn't Forgotten the Lesson of Truman

By Jules Witcover

GREENSBORO, N.C., Oct. 20 (WP).—The presidential jet eased onto the runway here yesterday and Gerald R. Ford, the President of the United States for 71 days, came down the ramp, coat open, arms waving.

He wore a light plaid suit and for all the trappings—the Secret Service agents, the staff entourage, the phalanx of photographers and TV cameras around him—there seemed little presidential about him. He was, as always, easy-going Jerry Ford, the familiar face from the House of Representatives.

As he had done at earlier stops, in Greenville and Rock Hill, S.C., he delivered a pedestrian politician's pitch for the election of fellow Republicans in the November elections.

Knowing his party risks severe setbacks, he appealed to his audience's sense of balance, urging them to vote Republican to save the two-party system—hardly what one would call accentuating the positive.

Here, as on most of the other stops he had made, the President was putting his prestige on the line for Republicans who, like William Stevens, running for re-election in San Francisco, were considered longshots, in a year when a general GOP debacle is widely forecast. As exercises in futility go, this one had classic earmarks.

Hazardous to Health

The crowd at the airport was modest and as he addressed it, Mr. Ford rambled, repeating himself in his friendly, folksy way, seemingly groping for something that might light a spark. He spoke without text, an approach that neither added to nor subtracted from the simple, one-dimensional message he had been conveying all day that Democratic overrepresentation, in both degree and number, can be hazardous to the health of the country.

Suddenly, he turned directly to why he was doing it. "I've gotten a lot of advice in recent weeks that I ought to sit in Washington, D.C., as President of the United States," he said, "read the polls, and get discouraged and bring the window of the Oval Office and say, 'Gee, things are terrible.' I think that's a lousy approach to the responsibilities of President of the United States."

"I know all these experts are saying these things," he went on, "that you can't change the results, and if I tried and I lost, then my presidency for the next two years will go down the drain."

"I don't believe that," the President said, shouting and pounding his fist. "It is a lot better for me to be out talking to you in Greensboro than sitting around the Oval Office and wringing my hands."

"I've Got a WIN Button"
Now he was really warming to it. "I don't understand people who want to admit defeat," he said. "I have got a WIN button on, not a loser's buttons." And

then he launched into the following inspirational: "You know, the first election I ever participated in, boy, it taught me a good lesson, and it wasn't a lesson taught me by a Republican. It was a lesson that I learned from a good Democrat, Harry Truman. He was man enough, strong enough, convinced enough to come out here and fight for what he believed was right, and we are."

"Harry Truman didn't win in 1948 by sitting in the Oval Office looking at all the polls. He came here and fought and won and America, under his leadership, had a great, great next four years."

"I want your help right here in Greensboro, and I want your help in Charlotte, in Raleigh and I want it every place else. In Winston-Salem you have got an obligation, and so do I, and we don't achieve it by sitting on our hands and wringing our hands and saying, 'Gentlemen, the polls look terrible.' What is the matter with us? Have we lost that old fighting spirit? Have you?"

"Give-em-Hell"

The reference to Truman clearly was to his "give-em-hell" campaign of 1948, in which he traveled across the land exhorting the Republican-controlled 80th "do-nothing" Congress and parlaying the effort into a four-year

White House term in his own right and a Democratic recapture of Congress. Mr. Ford, by contrast, is attacking a "do-nothing" Congress of Democratic spenders.

It was a bit startling to hear this Republican President cite Harry Truman as an inspiration, and even more so to hear his judgment that under Mr. Truman the United States "had a great, great next four years."

That view certainly would not square with Republican orthodoxy. The GOP's 1952 candidate, Dwight Eisenhower, campaigned on a pledge to "clean up the mess in Washington"—Harry Truman's mess.

Moments later, Mr. Ford said in a hushed, imploring tone: "I look in your eyes and I plead with your hearts, and I beg with your mind, that you maximize your efforts in the next ten days, two weeks or two months and a half, because the stakes are very, very high. Yes, I plead with you, I beg of you, not for yourselves, not for me, but for our country."

From the way the new President spoke in Greensboro, the maintenance of presidential prestige is the least of his worries right now. And it may be a healthy thing to have a President who seems to be able to take the prestige and the trappings of his office, or leave them.

High Times, New Magazine,
Caters to U.S. Drug Users

By Jurate Kazickas

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP).—High Times, a new, glossy specialty magazine, is an above-ground quarterly for drug users.

"If a couple of thousand airplane pilots can have 20 glossy magazines, why can't 20 million dope smokers have one, too?" said Anastasia Sirocco, one of the magazine's founders.

High Times articles include reports on hashish market conditions in Lebanon and LSD manufacturing in San Francisco as well as advice on indoor marijuana gardening. Ads offer items such as amphetamine test kits and mentholated rolling papers.

The magazine's centerfold is a full color photo of a "brick," a 20-pound cube of marijuana.

"An Old Topic"

"We're putting an affront perspective on an old topic," said Ed Dwyer, 26, the editor of the magazine, which is two issues old. "We wanted an intelligent and sophisticated approach to a subject that's been badly reported by the media before."

"We don't advocate the use of drugs, but do feel that a trade magazine for the drug industry is necessary," said Miss Sirocco, who wore a Girl Scout dress and a tiny cocaine spoon around her neck at a publicity party for the magazine.

Party guests sampled laughing gas from balloons, stood in line for marijuana-spiced Alice B. Toklas brownies and passed marijuana cigarettes around.

Quake in Greece

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A violent earth tremor jolted this northern Greek city early today, causing panic and sending people out of bed and into streets. The quake, the second within a week, measured 6.19 on the Richter scale but caused no major damage or injuries, police said.

The Good Life.
A great Scotch
is part of it.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's

Ballantine's
Superb Scotch Whisky

News Analysis

Fahmy Visit Brightens Soviet-Egypt Ties

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (WP).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy left here Friday after five days of talks with Soviet leaders that apparently went a long way toward easing the strains between the two countries.

Each side was able to fulfill its objectives during the talks, in the view of observers here. The Russians reasserted their claim to influence in Cairo and the Egyptians paid court, at least publicly, to their traditional supplier of arms and other aid.

After a year of sometimes bitter criticism of each other and a virtual cutoff of military equipment by the Soviet Union, diplomats studying the language of toasts, declarations and communiqués last week detected a mutual willingness to avoid differences on specific points of Middle East strategy in favor of broad agreement on objectives.

The Soviet Union and Egypt, said a statement released Fri-

day, "have come to an understanding that a full and ultimate political settlement—which must be accomplished within the framework of the Geneva Conference with the aim of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East—is possible only on condition of securing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to creation of its national home."

Despite the tenor of agreement, the statement allowed both sides to preserve the fine points of their existing policies.

The Russians stopped just short of officially recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, as the Egyptians would like them to. And the Egyptians were not required to forswear further separate negotiations on a settlement with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in favor of an immediate resumption of the Geneva Conference, which the Russians favor.

These doctrinal differences are less important, diplomatic sources here agree, than the obvious joint effort to make Soviet-Egyptian relations look better. After a cool reception for Mr. Fahmy on Monday, the Soviet press has dwelled on the "friendly atmosphere" of the talks in its accounts and has quoted Egyptian newspapers on "the necessity of a further strengthening of friendship between the two countries."

Most important, sources say, was the announcement on the second day of Mr. Fahmy's stay that Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev will go to Cairo in January for summit talks with President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Brezhnev has never been to Cairo as Communist party general secretary and getting him there has been a prime Egyptian goal in balancing its emerging relationship with Washington and its long-standing dependence on Soviet aid.

No other specific agreements were announced during the talks, but there were indications from diplomatic sources that some kind of resumption of arms shipments by the Russians was likely. The Soviet Union has been sending large amounts of equipment to Syria in recent months, but suspended supplies to Egypt last spring out of irritation with some of Mr. Sadat's actions.

The Russians were startled and dismayed after last year's war by the Egyptian President's willingness to do business with the United States. He restored diplomatic relations, invited President Richard Nixon to make a state visit and, above all, agreed, reportedly against Soviet advice, to Mr. Kissinger's plan for a limited Israeli withdrawal on the Suez front.

In addition, Moscow objected to Mr. Sadat's talk about economic reforms that would modify "Arab socialism" by opening the way to Western investment.

The timing of Mr. Fahmy's visit now was thought to be related to two factors: Mr. Kissinger's swing through the Middle East that ended last week and the upcoming Arab summit in Rabat, Morocco.

In a speech last weekend, Mr. Brezhnev called the Middle East "a powder keg that may explode at any moment." He called for resumption of the Geneva Conference just as Mr. Kissinger was canvassing Middle East opinion on whether such a resumption carried any likelihood of success.

The Russians, moreover, were evidently anxious to at least paper over their dispute with the Egyptians so that the Kremlin view on the Palestinian issue and other outstanding Middle East questions might get a more sympathetic hearing at Rabat.



FALL FROLIC—Chia-Chia and Ching-Ching, pandas presented by China to Britain, skylark in their cage at the London Zoo. The two are said to be thriving.

Soviet Industry Passes Reduced Goals

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The Soviet Union yesterday reported an industrial growth for the first three quarters of 8.2 per cent well above the reduced economic plan goals for 1974.

Labor productivity, the key yardstick for increasing efficiency in industry, also showed an upturn of 6.7 per cent over a year ago, higher than in the revised plan for this year.

In the critical energy field, oil and coal production continued to show gains at or above targets while natural gas output was a fraction below the goal and electrical energy output was considerably below.

The nine-month figures were 340 million metric tons of oil, 191 billion cubic meters of gas, 511 million tons of coal and 711 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy.

One problem area noted by the government newspaper, *Izvestia*, was a decline in production of grain-harvesting machines, vital for the Soviet effort to mechanize agriculture and increase both harvests and yields.

Official figures showed production of 64,700 grain-harvesting combines over the first nine months of 1974, down 7 per cent from the comparable period in 1973. But automobile production reached 829,000, up 23 per cent from a year ago.

The "boom" appeared headed toward a better performance than in recent years on the promises of the leadership to

insure stronger growth in the consumer sector. The food industry, reflecting last year's record harvest, showed a gain of 9 per cent while light industry in general was up 4 per cent.

Most of the heavy industrial sectors, where prices are often increased from year to year through special coefficients for machine-tool enterprises or higher raw-material costs for chemical industries, showed growth rates of 9, 10, 13 and 14 per cent.

The growth was not dramatic enough, however, to put most branches of industry back within

range of the original goals of the 1971-75 five-year plan. Last December, with overall production for three years running about 25 per cent below the original targets, the Kremlin reduced this year's targets.

It is the reduced figures rather than the original ones which the industrial sector is now reportedly fulfilling. No agricultural computation is included until the year's end.

In the consumer sector, yesterday's *Izvestia* report noted shortcomings in planned production of knitted goods, leather shoes, fish products, radios and washing machines, among others.

Israel Prepares to Welcome Flood of Russian Immigrants

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20 (AP).—Israel today began preparations to absorb a new flood of Russian immigrants.

"It is perhaps the most wonderful thing that we have heard in the past year," declared President Ephraim Katzir.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin cabled his thanks to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for his support of legislation giving U.S. trade with Russia on increased Jewish emigration, and to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who won a Soviet pledge to grant 60,000 exit permits annually—nearly double last year's record of 33,000.

Israeli immigration and housing officials agreed on a crash program to absorb the newcomers. No immediate details were avail-

able but the state radio said that hotels and resort homes would be rented as temporary dwellings and housing construction would be stepped up.

Pinhas Sapir, head of the Jewish agency which handles immigration, said the nation needed \$1.2 billion to absorb 60,000 immigrants—\$20,000 per person.

Mr. Katzir told a U.S. delegation of the United Jewish Appeal, the fund-raising organization, that Israel would now require more American Jewish help. "We need their know-how, their professional skills, their ties and connections, and their political and economic influence," he said.

The newspaper *Yedioth Aharnoth* said that despite the objections of Mr. Kissinger and the Israeli government against fighting openly for the Soviet Jews, "persistent and open struggle will be the right course."

The newspaper *Yedioth Aharnoth* said that despite the objections of Mr. Kissinger and the Israeli government against fighting openly for the Soviet Jews, "persistent and open struggle will be the right course."

Black Lag Seen In U.S. Education

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Blacks are losing some of the gains made in higher-education opportunities in the late 1960s due to a sluggish economy and their own apathy, a leader at a conference on education for minorities said Friday.

"Blacks are not pushing now as they did in the late 1960s," said David Kent Jr., now president of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. He said that some black college administrators, hired to improve minority recruiting, have grown too comfortable with their jobs and have "lost sight of what their original objective was."

Rush Sworn as Envoy
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Presidential economic counselor Kenneth Rush was sworn in Friday as U.S. ambassador to France at a State Department ceremony.

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Jerusalem Opens Probe

A Rothschild Moves to Put Scandal-Ridden Israeli Firm

By Clyde H. Fainsworth

PARIS, Oct. 20 (NYT).—About four weeks ago, Baron Edmond de Rothschild received a telephone call from a business associate who was worried about unauthorized foreign deposits of an Israeli investment company.

The call led to the unfolding of a tale of misdeeds that is rocking the state of Israel and damaging its foreign fund-raising efforts.

An unusual investment company known as the Israel Corp., in which Baron Rothschild is the biggest individual stockholder, is at the center of the storm. In it, the 48-year-old scion of the famous banking family has poured roughly half of his \$10 million overall investment in the beleaguered state.

Baron Rothschild, about 300 other stockholders—wealthy Jews and non-Jews from all over the world—and Israel have injected \$100 million in capital and long-term loans into the Israel Corp. over the last six years in efforts to build up industry in Israel and strengthen its economy.

Investor Confidence

Interviewed in Paris, representatives of Baron Rothschild have disclosed the background of the affair and proclaimed his determination to take "whatever steps may be necessary to justify continued investor confidence in the company." They have also denied rumors that Baron Rothschild is considering pulling his investments out of Israel because of the scandal.

The caller told Baron Rothschild that the Israel Corp. had deposits in the International Credit Bank of Geneva, a bank that, according to a rumor that proved correct, was in financial trouble.

Violation of Trust

If this was true, in Baron Rothschild's view, it amounted to a violation of executive trust since the board of directors of the Israel Corp. had not authorized an investment outside of Israel except in one minor situation, and in that case, the investment was directly related to the economy of Israel.

Baron Rothschild, who is the chairman of the board, called Michael Taur, a former director general of the investment company, and asked him if the report was true.

Mr. Taur conceded that it was. Baron Rothschild called a board meeting for Sept. 27 in Paris, at which Mr. Taur was relieved of his managerial functions and lawyers and auditors were retained to investigate the situation.

Among those attending the meeting at Baron Rothschild's Paris headquarters were Ezer Weizman, a partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a New York investment bank, and Samuel Rothberg, one of the leaders in Israel of a lay group supporting the sale of Israeli bonds in the United States.

Law Firm Retained

These two men went to New York immediately afterward to retain the services of the New York law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goets and Mendelsohn and of the New York auditing firm of D. D. Leidesdorf and Co., which is experienced in fraud cases.

The Proskauer firm designated George Shapiro, a former counsel to former Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York, to head the inquiry. It soon became apparent to the investigators that they were dealing with a clear case of unauthorized conversion of company monies. They found that \$8.5 million of short-term interim deposits of the Israel Corp. were not with the International Credit

France Indicates New Submarines Are Up for Sale

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 20 (UPI).—France yesterday launched the first of a series of new combat submarines and indicated its readiness to sell them to Iran and other nations.

Presiding over ceremonies during the launching of the 1,300-ton Agosta, the first of four electrically powered submarines, Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet said that France would step up its arms sales effort, bringing earnings up to \$2.5 billion a year.

Earlier the French government informed parliament that it will set up a major military base on the Comoro Islands while granting the Indian Ocean archipelago the right to choose independence. The National Assembly on Friday approved plans for a referendum in the overseas territory after receiving assurance that France would provide military aid to the newly free country to help protect its independence.

Cosmos-689 Launched
MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched the 689th satellite in its Cosmos series, Tass said.



Edmond de Rothschild

Bank of Geneva but a solvent ICR-Interred Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

Both the Geneva bank Vaduz trust are controlled by Rosenbaum, a director in Geneva, has a residence in Israel and is of the World Jewish and chairman of the Zionist Organization's Executive Committee.

Neither Mr. Rosenbaum could be reached.

The Geneva bank, longer open for sale, has applied for a new payments. Since much foreign Jewish capital deposited in the bank, Yitzhak Rabin of Israel directors of three bank banks—Bank L Hapoalim and the ICR Bank—to participate in its liquidation.

Among other things, the bank has been financing weapons in Israel in Europe.

Following the report and accounting task force Management of the Israel Corp., on a complaint with which stated that the was transferred under of Mr. Taur with or knowledge of it directors.

The police are whether there is a sentence to warrant pro

Not Endgame

Representatives of child said that the even if it is totally way endangers the Israel Corp., which has \$8.1 million. The company were ru higher this year.

More important, the say, is the fact the holding positions of Israeli community—baum and Mr. Taur—in this "extremely de

Additional deposits in Mr. Rosenbaum's which investigators the Vaduz trust—by which the Israel Corp. holder. These camps Navigation, the Isra line, in which the company shares a 50 terest with government and the company co Halifa refineries, in Israel Corp. has a 26 terest, with the govern ing the rest.

The total deposits companies is \$14.3 ml Baron Rothschild's re said, even if the fu recovered, their sol from endangered.

Any losses may be by attachments that to be placed in credit on Mr. Rosenbaum Israel.

Chadel Tal Foreign Minister Of Iraq, Is

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Iraqi Foreign Minister Chadel Tal, 46, died here heart attack. He today to attend an ministers' meeting. The Moroccan government announced that Mr. Tal died in the Rabat this morning. He had three children.

He was to have a conference Tuesday, cedes the Arab summit for Saturday.

William O'Brien
DUBLIN, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Chief Justice O'Brien Fitzgerald, 61, at his Dublin home reported yesterday.

Manila Reports
MANILA, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Armed forces killed rebels and wounded operation in the South pine province of Davao a Manila newspaper today.

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سكيا من الامم

's Demand Faculty Purge k Universities Are Shut ispute on Pro-Junta Staff

By Steven V. Roberts

Oct. 20 (NYT).—A building up in the universities over the more than 100 professors collaborating with the junta that governed for

ani Tries Reunite Coalition

Oct. 20 (NYT).—Strug-
one of the most dif-
in the 30 years of
Republic. Premier-

between the irresistible
economic reality—infla-
ce-of-payment deficits,
ent—and the appar-
able objections posed
ties he seeks to recon-
Fanfani declared the
"more difficult" than
ident Giovanni Leone

y, closing his third
dies with the Socialists,
moorers and Repub-
m he hopes to entice
a coalition with his
Democrats. Mr. Fan-
confronted with a 10-
ram of Socialist party
These run the gamut
controls for food to
lary for the unemploy-
ists are also demand-
cabinet post—such as
defense—in the next

ong Argument
they finally agreed on
gram, the Socialists
ng and heatedly, and
the leaders expressed
to continue the nego-
ith Mr. Fanfani.

ommunist party, the
Western Europe, is
a "serious govern-
th a well-defined pro-
r. Fanfani has promised
ill be prepared to treat
e opposition proposals
ent.

Democrats are insisting
Socialists resume fidelity
enter-left coalition not
be national government
municipalities. Socialists
demand a diversion,
st Democrats label the
stand evasive.

Socialists weighed in
r demands. Mr. Fan-
expectedly decided to
days for "reflection."
he is expected to re-
negotiations to form
a post-Fascist govern-

poned for at least a month to
avoid conflicts between militant
students and suspect professors.
Protesters have blocked faculty
elections on two campuses on the
ground that alleged collaborators
were being allowed to participate.

The government of Premier
Constantine Caramanlis has es-
tablished procedures for judging
the accused professors, but his
ministers are caught between
student activists, who think the
purge is too moderate, and the
educational establishment, which
thinks it is too radical.

The dispute is only a prelimi-
nary round in a larger battle—
basic reform of the archaic educa-
tional structure. This adds up to
a very dangerous situation, ac-
cording to Nicholas Louras, Min-
ister of Education. The implica-
tions for Greece's fragile new
democracy could be vast.

Organized Leftists
A highly organized group of
leftist students "helped lead the
fight against the military dicta-
torship, which collapsed last July
after the Cyprus crisis erupted.
Many had been arrested and
tortured, and now they have both
experience and a political voice.

While the purging of faculty
members is the students' primary
demand, their others include post-
ponement of parliamentary elec-
tions scheduled for Nov. 17. This
demand is also made by the
Communists and by Andreas Pa-
pandreu, the leftist leader, who
strongly influences the major
student groups.

With elections of student of-
ficers to be held Nov. 9, the
government is worried that the
campaign could produce large and
unruly gatherings. As Mr. Louras,
a retired professor of obstetrics
and gynecology, put it, "Caraman-
lis is afraid of trouble, and he's
right. I am afraid of trouble too.
But we must give the students
their rights. On the other side,
if they try to disturb order,
they will be stopped. But that
would be a catastrophe."

Campus Commissioners
The military junta caused seri-
ous erosion in the standards and
independence of the institutions
of higher learning. "Commission-
ers," usually retired generals, were ap-
pointed to watch over each cam-
pus. Some professors were re-
moved. Elections were often
influenced or ignored. Some edu-
cators cooperated with the dicta-
torship. Including about a dozen
who took government posts.

The government has reinstated
anyone who was ousted and has
dismissed about 30 teachers who
had been appointed illegally. More
than 100 others are being evalu-
ated, with about 50 expected to
face a special nine-man tribunal
headed by the chief judge of
Greece.

This process reflects a problem
that has arisen throughout Greek
society: What standards should
be applied to collaborators? The
regulation states that professors
will be judged only for actions
that exceeded their legal obliga-
tions.



SEASONAL VARIATIONS—While snow fell this weekend in the Tatra Mountains of Poland, it was still Indian summer in parts of the Eastern United States.



Japanese Rally Protests U.S. A-Arms

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The
cry of "Yankee go home," sound-
ed again in Tokyo last week as
Japanese demonstrators, led by
saffron-robed drummers and lan-
tern-bearers, marched past the
premises of the U.S. Em-
bassy.

The demonstration which in-
volved about 1,800 men and
women, according to the police,
was organized by the Communist
party and its anti-nuclear affil-
iate, an organization known as
Gensuikyo. It was directed
against the entry into Japan of
nuclear weapons aboard U.S. war-
ships—an emotional issue in this
nation that remembers well the
atomic bombing of Hiroshima and
Nagasaki.

Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his
foreign minister, Toshio Kimura,
are vigorously trying to damp
down the issue of American

nuclear arms in Japan before
President Ford's arrival here Nov.
18 for a four-day visit. Reports
continue to circulate that the
United States has brought nuclear
weapons into Japan with the
secret permission of the Japanese
government. Mr. Tanaka and
Mr. Kimura deny that this has
happened.

The U.S. State Department has
been more cautious. When news
reports of a secret "transit agree-
ment" were published in 1971, the
department categorically denied
them. Now it has shifted its
ground, refusing either to com-
firm or deny similar reports. As
a matter of policy, the United
States never confirms or denies
the presence of nuclear arms any-
where.

The current nuclear issue can
be divided into two parts. One
involves the question of a pos-

sible secret transit agreement
allowing the United States to
bring nuclear weapons into Japan
on ships or planes temporarily
but not to deploy or send them
into action from here. The sec-
ond is whether the United States
is actually bringing in nuclear
arms under that agreement.

The evidence that the transit
agreement exists is contained in
national security study memo-
randa written in 1969 at the
direction of Henry Kissinger, who
was then President Richard Nixon-
on's adviser on national security.
In dealing with the issue of
withdrawal of nuclear weapons
from Okinawa at the time of
the island's return to Japanese
control, the memoranda refer to
the transit agreement with the
notation that it was a sensitive
and closely held secret.

The indications that U.S. war-
ships are actually bringing nu-
clear arms into Japan, under a
transit agreement, came mainly
from a retired Navy rear ad-
miral, Gene LaRocque, in testi-
mony before a congressional
committee.

Adm. LaRocque made two
points: that warships capable of
carrying nuclear weapons usually
do so and that those ships do
not unload those weapons when
they enter Japanese harbors.

Danes Assure Israeli
On Soviet Pamphlet
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20 (Reu-
ters).—Israeli Ambassador Moshe
Leshem has said he is satisfied
by assurances given him by the
Danish government that an anti-
Zionist pamphlet distributed at
a Soviet industrial and trade
exhibition here would be taken
out of circulation.

A spokesman for the Soviet
Embassy said the booklet was
merely one of several at the ex-
hibition discussing Soviet domestic
and foreign policy from private
and official points of view. He
said that the views expressed
in the document, entitled "Zionist
Falsehood," did not coincide com-
pletely with official policy.

Italy Bus Fall Kills 4
VENICE, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—
Four Yugoslavs died and 50 were
hurt yesterday when a tourist
bus left a highway near Porto-
gruaro, 60 miles northeast of
Venice, and hurtled down a slope.

Calls for Controls

Venezuelan Says Oil Firms Make Unjustly High Profits

By Marvin Howe

CARACAS, Oct. 20 (NYT).—
Venezuela's leading petroleum
authority, Juan Pablo Feres Al-
fonso, denounced international
oil companies yesterday for
making "unjust and exorbitant"
profits and urged oil producers
to establish controls to protect
consumers.

Mr. Perez Alfonso, chief archi-
tect of the Organization of
Petroleum Exporting Countries,
declared that oil prices could be
lowered to a "just level" if the
organization established neces-
sary controls on companies' pro-
fits. He emphasized that the
OPEC had failed in its original
commitment to protect the
interests of the consumers.

The 71-year-old former min-
ister of mines made his remarks
during a lecture to Venezuelan
postgraduate students in petro-
leum studies, but he appeared to
address primarily the OPEC,
which is to meet in Vienna
Oct. 23 to set a uniform price
for oil.

Oil prices should not be re-
duced below \$10 a barrel, Mr.
Perez Alfonso stressed, warning
that a lower price would "en-
danger the future of a series of
programs for developing new
sources of energy."

However, he declared that the
OPEC should regulate excess
profits of companies and cancel
contracts if necessary.
He estimated that companies in
Venezuela—led by Exxon, Shell,
Gulf and Mobil—made \$4.35 bil-
lion in excess profits last year.
He said the companies were
making 38-per-cent profit per
barrel when a "reasonable" profit

would be 15 per cent, based on
other industrial activities.
Venezuela's decision to nation-
alize the petroleum industry next
year could lower the price of oil
by eliminating the companies' ex-
cess profits, he added. Venezuela
is the leading foreign supplier of
crude and oil products to the
United States.

Mr. Perez Alfonso reacted bit-
terly to "threats" by President
Ford against oil producers and
said that the United States
should control the "abusive"
profits of multinational firms
through the Federal Energy
Authority and reduce "excessive
consumption."

He declared that the five big
consumers—the United States,
West Germany, France, Great
Britain and Japan—with 472 mil-
lion inhabitants, use 302 million
barrels of oil a day while the rest
of the world's 3,228 billion in-
habitants use only 25.8 million
barrels a day. The United States,
however, consumes almost twice as
much per capita as the four
other big consumers together, he
said.

Australia Cuts Down Rocket Center Staff

CANBERRA, Oct. 20 (AP).—
The Australian government has
decided to reduce sharply the
staff of the rocket and missile
testing center at Woomera in
South Australia. Government of-
ficials said that the decision had
been made following a British
reassessment of Woomera's future
usefulness.

The officials said that the de-
cision had been based on the
assumption that Britain did not
plan to continue using the Woomera
rocket range for its research
beyond 1978.

81% in U.S. See Inflation as Main Issue, Poll Finds

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 20
(AP).—No issue since World
War II has dominated Americans'
thinking as does inflation today,
and Democrats are viewed as
most likely to solve the nation's
problems, according to the Gallup
poll.

The Gallup organization said
these conclusions were drawn
from a Sept. 27-30 survey in
which the questions—what the
nation's greatest problems are
and which party can best deal
with them—have been an ac-
curate past barometer of the
nation's political mood, especially
in off-year elections.

Gallup noted that the Demo-
crats have their widest lead since
1945 as the party viewed as most
capable of handling the nation's
problems.

In the latest survey, 81 per
cent of those questioned cited the
high cost of living as the nation's
leading problem.

The survey showed 63 per cent
favoring the Democrats as better
able to handle the nation's prob-
lems and 37 per cent favoring the
Republicans.

Burma Floods Kill 118

RANGOON, Burma, Oct. 20
(Reuters).—Recent floods in 12
states in Burma killed 118 per-
sons and destroyed nearly one
million acres of farmland, it was
announced today.

lation, Budget Cuts Raise Issues on U.S. Arms Spending

Michael Getler

NGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—
ombed effect on the
of soaring inflation and
ual budget cuts has
sual questions of how
ense is enough, and how
country can afford.

swers are unclear—but
s in finding some are
the Defense Depart-
e issue is viewed as
g immediate attention.
rends, officials say, fore-
significant and possibly
s reductions in the size
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as the product of isolat-
mic factors rather than
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View Shared
stration officials outside
agon share the view that
re-assessment is needed
to gauge the effect of
omic factors.
nceeds that the problem
yet received much at-
om President Ford, in
easure because his na-
eurity adviser is Henry

Kissinger, who is busy at other
chore as secretary of state.
Critics of Pentagon policies, not
surprisingly, do not share the
Defense Department's fears.

They say the Pentagon's fi-
nancial woes present an excel-
lent opportunity to cut what they
view as the "fat" out of the
\$86-billion defense budget, and
they welcome a strategic reas-
sessment which would scale down
the U.S. military commitment in
certain areas of the world.

Others, including some defense
officials, are worried that if the
Pentagon were forced to operate
with less purchasing power for
the next few years, the military
could not always be relied upon
to cut back excess support rather
than combat "muscle."

Another concern is that infla-
tion might produce an "irrele-
vant" American arsenal 10 years
from now. In other words, these
officials fear that if very high
inflation persists, decisions taken
now on new and expensive pro-
jects such as the B-1 bomber, the
XBM-1 tank and Navy ships will
suffer so from rising prices in
years ahead that not enough of
these weapons can be built to
be militarily significant without
wrecking the rest of the military's
needs.

There is still not much infor-
mation on the precise effect of
rising prices on defense, in part
because more than half the mil-

itary budget goes for pay and
operating expenses rather than
procurement.

Also, there are no hard an-
swers yet to the question of what
kind of cutbacks are in store.

Much depends on how ef-
ficiently the Pentagon can adjust
to what it claims is an \$11-
billion-plus loss in purchasing
power this year. And it will also
depend upon how large an of-
fsetting increase the Defense De-
partment is allowed in next year's
military budget request, which
goes to Congress in January.

The Pentagon, however, ap-
pears to be up against a series
of obstacles.

A Gallup poll earlier this
month reported that 44 per cent
of those interviewed felt defense
spending was too high. Only
12 per cent felt it was too low.

Congress—in an election year—
warned the Pentagon not to come
back for extra money this year
and to take the inflationary losses
out of low-priority projects.

The White House Office of
Management and Budget is trying
to fight off Pentagon attempts
to get at least a \$12-billion in-
crease in next year's budget
above the roughly \$84 billion that
would be spent this year. The
OMB, at this point, is trying to
hold to the planned \$92 billion
in defense spending for fiscal
1976.

While this is going on, the

Pentagon is trying to stave off
an OMB attempt to cut as much
as another \$1 billion from Pen-
tagon spending this year. Sources
said that if the President's over-
all \$300-billion federal spending
ceiling were to be met, the Pen-
tagon would have to take some
additional cuts beyond those or-
dered by Congress.

Still another battle with OMB
is being fought by the Pentagon
to allow more realistic inflation
estimates to be used in next
year's budget for the first time.

Until now, OMB has held down
the inflation factors to be used
and they have been quite low.

This year's inflation factor in
defense was 4.5 per cent, even
though the real level is 11.5 per
cent for many categories of
spending and the rise was ap-
parent in the year. Until now, the
Pentagon and Congress never
objected much to the lower fig-
ures because it helped keep the
apparent cost of defense down.

Administration specialists gave
Defense Secretary James Schles-
inger credit for reductions he
has made thus far in cutting
back headquarters staffs and
operating expenses.

But Mr. Schlesinger does not
want to go much further. He
does not want to sacrifice new
nuclear weapons projects which
he views as essential for main-
taining the power balance with
the Russians.

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Texan Bentsen Off and Running Is U.S. Ready for LMB?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP)—He is smart, successful, smooth, his organization is well-staffed and richly financed and, as he travels the country in quest of the 1978 Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. of Texas is looking for the answer to a single question:

Will the Democrats, eight years after LBJ, be ready to settle down with another Texan-LMB?

The answer, the Bentsen camp believes, is probably negative, if the Democrats think of getting another supercharged mixture of cowboy charisma and Confederate corn.

So Sen. Bentsen deliberately plays it the other way—super-cool, low-keyed, cautious and definitely non-cornball.

One result was the comment offered by a half-dozen different people one recent weekend in audiences ranging from the Foreign Policy Association of New York to a Democratic legislative fundraiser in Salt Lake City: "You don't even sound like a Texan!"

In fact, Sen. Bentsen is a very different breed of Texan from the Democrats' last president. The family is of Danish stock, and when the Bentsens moved to Texas 60 years ago, they did not become Hill Country ranchers, like the Johnsons, but part of the landed aristocracy of the Rio Grande Valley.

Youngest Member

His political career has been of an unusual pattern. When he came home from World War II, in which, like 1972 nominee George McGovern, he flew B-36s out of Italy, he was elected as judge of his home Hidalgo County at 25. Two years later, in 1948, he won election as the youngest member of the House of Representatives and became a next-door office neighbor of another freshman, Gerald Ford.

Unlike Mr. Ford, Mr. Bentsen quickly became bored with the House and decided after three terms to forsake the \$12,500 salary in hopes of making money.

For the next 16 years in Houston he did just that, parlaying a chunk of the family money into an insurance and banking complex and a personal fortune he estimated at \$2.3 million in 1971. (The holdings were placed in a blind trust when he began his

presidential quest early this year.)

In 1970, at the age of 49, Lloyd Bentsen, who says, "I've always set goals for myself," re-entered politics with a bang.

Bypassing the chances to become governor, because, as a friend recalls, he felt "it doesn't have the action I want," he plunged into a Senate battle that he says even Lyndon Johnson warned him he could not win.

His first target was incumbent Ralph Yarborough, the hero of Texas liberals and the labor-backed chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. It was a slugfest, even by Texas standards.

Mr. Bentsen's campaign featured a series of television spots that cited Sen. Yarborough's support for the Vietnam moratorium protest march and the presidential candidacy of Eugene McCarthy, his opposition to the Supreme Court nomination of Clement Haynsworth, and Harold Carr, well and a vote against the school prayer amendment. In each instance, Texas voters were asked: Did Ralph Yarborough represent you?

In contrast to the free-for-all with Sen. Yarborough, Mr. Bentsen's general election campaign against Republican nominee George Bush was almost gentlemanly. Organized labor was mad enough at Mr. Bentsen to threaten a write-in for Sen. Yarborough, but he managed to quell that rebellion by underlining his opposition to what he called "the Nixon-Bush recession policies."

With his left flank secured by his advocacy of traditional Democratic policies opposing tight money, Mr. Bentsen also tried to turn conservative sentiment against the conservative Mr. Bush. "He painted me as the liberal on things like gun control, welfare reform and open housing," Mr. Bush recalled the other day. "He did it very effectively, with no mudslinging, and it helped him win."

Of major assistance in both the primary and the general election was Mr. Bentsen's long-time friend (and Jamaica vacation resort neighbor), ex-Gov. John Connally. A political ally of both men recalls that in addition to fund-raising, Mr. Connally did a statewide television show for Mr. Bentsen in which he said, "Texas didn't need a Connecticut Yankee

like Bush, just a good sound conservative boy like Lloyd."

President Richard Nixon and Vice-President Spiro Agnew both campaigned for Mr. Bush, but when Mr. Bentsen beat him, they turned around and welcomed the new senator as part of what they were calling their "ideological majority." Sen. Bentsen was singled out from the crop of newly elected Democrats for a private greeting at the White House.

But Sen. Bentsen was not buying. He went straight from the president's office to a news conference, where he said he regarded his reception with "some amazement and some amusement," and declared firmly, "I am coming here as part of the loyal opposition, not as part of the Nixon forces."

He was equally firm in proving he was not going to be a traditional Southern senator. He voted to change the closure rule and make it easier to end filibusters. After an inspection trip to Vietnam, he abandoned his campaign hawkishness and began voting with the Democratic majority for end-the-war resolutions. He shocked his Texas aerospace constituency by opposing the super-sonic transport.

"A lot of Democrats really want to win in 1976," Sen. Bentsen said the other day, "and they realize we can't win without appealing to the center or by writing off the South. My voting record tracks that way. It sort of breaks out in the middle."

Team Player

As much as by his reputation as a centrist, Sen. Bentsen has been aided by his standing as a brainy, well-organized and conscientious team player. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., started plugging him as a "comer" during his first year in the Senate, and a Republican colleague on the Finance Committee described him the other day as "damned good and damned able."

With Sen. Mansfield's patronage, Sen. Bentsen moved onto the Finance Committee, was named a year ago to head the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (a guarantee of speaking invitations and national exposure) and last summer was chosen to give the Democrats' response to Mr. Nixon's last economic speech



Sen. Lloyd Bentsen

Washington Post

—a full half-hour bonanza of prime-time network television.

With all this, Sen. Bentsen—at age 53 and still in his first term—has been marked as a potential Senate power. But he shows no more inclination to be a congressional careerist now than he did a generation ago when he was in the House.

His goal was not disguised last November when some 1,600 people sat down in Houston for "An Evening With the Bentsens." The visiting speakers were Senators Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., and the \$300-a-head guests—including Texas oil, construction, banking and insurance brass, plus a scattering of labor leaders and such old-time political names as Abe Fortas, Thomas Corcoran and Allan Shivers—gave Sen. Bentsen a \$375,000 political kitty for 1974, the biggest of any of the semi-declared Democratic aspirants.

Like most of the others in the Democratic swarm, Sen. Bentsen's big job this year has simply been to get his name known.

But if he is as unknown to the public as Sen. Mondale or Morris Udall or Jimmy Carter or Dale Bumpers or a dozen other Democratic hopefuls, Sen. Bentsen has a special problem of being sure that he does not become identified as "another LBJ."

He focuses his public schedule on the industrial heartland of

the Democratic party—its labor and big-city organizations. He has wangled invitations to the big spring dinners of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's Cook County organization, Pete Carmel's Philadelphia organization and Meade Rosetto's Brooklyn organization—the big three of the patronage-and-peace circuit.

A lot of these invitations came because of his role as the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, but Sen. Bentsen wears that mantle lightly. He managed to make four speeches in Pittsburgh a couple of weeks ago and plug a host of lesser candidates, but never got around to mentioning the Democratic senatorial candidate, Mayor Pete Flaherty of Pittsburgh. Some local reporters figured Sen. Bentsen was anxious not to offend his host, Allegheny County Commissioner Leonard Staley, a local Democratic powerhouse who has no liking for Mayor Flaherty. But Sen. Bentsen said later it was just a "slip-up" on his part.

Chief Promoter

The advance man and chief promoter of Sen. Bentsen's presidential quest is Sen. Fulbright, a brassy but effective 56-year-old New Jersey politician, recruited from the staff of Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J.

But backstage at Sen. Bentsen's Senate office is a real Texas operator, Lloyd Hackler, who was a staff assistant in LBJ's White House and has a well-earned reputation as one of the coolest political intelligences on Capitol Hill. And back in Austin there's Johnson's and Mr. Connally's former press secretary, George Christian, and over at the Democratic National Committee, there's another old friend, national chairman Robert Strauss of Dallas.

A cross-country jaunt with Sen. Bentsen produces evidence of other, more surprising alliances, a set of enthusiastic as diverse as Rep. John Dent, D-Pa., a power in labor circles who says he became a Bentsen fan out of their work together on this session's landmark pension-reform bill, probably Sen. Bentsen's biggest legislative achievement; State Rep. C.J. McLean, Democrat of Dayton, the dean of Ohio black elected officials, who was Sen. Bentsen's host at luncheon in Columbus; and Utah Democratic National Committeeman Wayne Black.

Sen. Bentsen's appearance on the platform is impressive. His voice is well-placed and pleasant, his speaking style professional.

But at times, when he ventures into unfamiliar territory, the strain is visible. In the middle of a speech to a Pennsylvania women's Democratic convention, he suddenly looked up and said, "Right on!" It was difficult to tell who was more startled—Sen. Bentsen or the women. Sen. Bentsen came on as a strong advocate of civil rights and women's rights in that speech, but one of his listeners not selected by Mr. Fulbright for interviewing—said he kept thinking about what he'd done to Yarborough: "He's just a little too slick."

Despite such occasional negative reviews, Sen. Bentsen has plainly been encouraged by his year of exploration and tentative plans already are being made for another major fund-raiser to finance a bigger staff operation in 1975.

He will not announce a formal decision until early next year, and a long-time associate says, "Lloyd won't run if he thinks he'll look ridiculous." The decision is complicated by the fact that his own Senate seat is up for grabs in 1976.

Not satisfied that he can win the Senate nomination in May of that year, even if he's actively competing in the presidential primaries at the same time, he would withdraw from the Senate race, they figure, only if nominated by the convention.

That nomination is a long shot, Bentsen strategists concede. But like many others, they figure no one will sweep the primaries, and any acceptable middle-roader will have a chance to emerge from a brokered convention with the big prize.

Women's Political Drive In U.S. Picks Up Steam

By Susan and Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON (WP)—"I don't need any Madison Avenue speech-writers—I'm not a package of gizmos," Barbara Mikulski, Democratic candidate for the Senate, tells an audience of older persons in Silver Spring, Md.

A short, feisty woman, a former social worker, who takes a hand microphone and paces the platform.

"I'm 38 years old—the old for a priestfighter but young for a United States senator," she says. "My family didn't want to be buried alive in the coal mines of West Virginia or the steel mills of Baltimore, so they opened a grocery store and we helped people. We gave credit during strikes, we delivered eggs to older people during snowstorms, we brought oranges to diabetics."

Ms. Mikulski receives strong campaign support from women in Washington, New York and Boston, and holds joint fund-raisers with Mary Anne Krupak, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of New York.

"We have a tremendous number of women volunteers from New Jersey and Connecticut," said Ms. Krupak, who campaigned in Corning, N.Y., recently and cited the shortage of public nursing homes.

Monuments to Ego

She spoke of a couple in their 80s who were sent to different nursing homes. "A week after they were paroled, they both died," Ms. Krupak said. "Instead of sterile monuments to ego, like the Albany Mall and the Nassau Coliseum, why can't we use public funds to build day-care centers and nursing homes?"

In Connecticut, Ella Grasso, the calmly professional Democratic candidate for governor, receives campaign support from women in Washington and New York. Her major campaign issues include a proposal for telephone service for the elderly that would enable them to discover and use available facilities, and a bill of rights for patients in nursing homes.

These three candidates are the major recipients of a women's political network that crosses party and state lines and is active in dozens of campaigns across the country. The network is made up, mainly, of well-to-do, well-educated women who have only recently become politicized. It is a network that provides funds, volunteers, expertise, encouragement and, on occasion, solace.

The network helps liberal and moderate candidates who stress humanist issues, but not conservatives such as Louise Gore, Republican candidate for governor of Maryland, whose aides nonetheless believe that she has benefited politically from being a woman getting attention in the media that she might not have gotten otherwise.

Abzug and Steinem

The unquestioned leaders of this network are Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and writer Gloria Steinem, both of whom raise funds and serve as women candidates across the nation.

In the year of Watergate, it has suddenly become an advantage for a politician to be a woman. It also usually means being an independent, a maverick, relatively new to politics, unconnected to party organizations and un beholden to major constituents.

"They have little hard evidence, but many women candidates believe that they are pulling more votes, reflecting a recognition that women's voices are needed in government councils, where women constitute only 3 per cent of all elected officials. They believe that women candidates are needed not only on the major issues, but also to bring pressure on traditional women's issues, including sex discrimination, abortion reform, education subsidies, day care and aid for the elderly."

Watergate also helped shatter the inhibitions of would-be women candidates, some of whom had previously lacked the self-confidence to seek public office because of their lack of ethics and morality.

Women's disillusionment with male politicians received a powerful impetus at the Democratic National Convention of 1972, when the McGovern Commission brought large numbers of women out of the political volunteer pool and onto stage center of national politics.

Many of these women spoke openly of their disillusionment. The disillusionment was increased for thousands of women who went to state legislatures to lobby for the equal rights amendment and returned to ask themselves why they had been cowed by male politicians, many of whom they now regard as mediocres.

As a result, more than 1,500 women—the largest number ever—fought their way through the primaries, and when the dust had settled, they had won three major party nominations for governor, three for U.S. senator, four for lieutenant governor, 45 for Congress (compared with 34 in 1972) and 1,000 for state legislatures

(whose 442 women members are expected to double this year).

Despite the promising signs, women candidates still face obstacles rooted in culture and tradition. "There's still some sentiment in Arkansas that a woman's place is in the home," noted Judy Petty, Republican candidate for the House of Representatives and the first strong opponent in decades against Democrat Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. Petty's campaign was heralded with a newspaper line that read: "Divorc Against Mills." "They didn't say 'Divorc Against Married Man,' Petty said. "They would that about a man."

Women candidates rep their campaigns' greatest lack, by far, is lack of money. "If they'll give \$100, they'll give a war and be proud of it. Most money comes in small at \$5, \$25, \$1 bills."



Associated Press

IN A FAMINE CAMP—Famine has been so severe in Bangladesh that the government has set camps to feed landless peasants from a wide

700 Million Human Beings In Danger of Starving

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (WP)—In the judgment of United Nations experts, 33 countries in the world are so poor and so short of food that crop failures and the high prices of grain, fertilizer and petroleum threaten them with bankruptcy and their people with starvation.

Last April, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim began trying to persuade other nations to contribute \$5 billion to rescue these most desperate countries. Only \$2.4 billion has been pledged, \$1.5 billion by Iran. The effort to bridge the gap is focused on the UN-sponsored World Food Conference, which is to start in Rome on Nov. 5.

Although the food-energy-economic crisis affects almost every human endeavor, the most dangerous threat now is to life itself for the 700 million citizens of the 33 countries. Many of their inhabitants had barely adequate or plainly inadequate nutrition before the latest crisis developed, and any disruption in food supply was sure to deprive millions of them of the needed minimum of food. Conservative estimates held that 400 million people were already suffering malnutrition even before the new threat. Many experts say the figure, worldwide, is now closer to a billion.

Much of this suffering is concentrated in countries least able to import additional food. Paying for imports already uses up all or more than all of their income from exports, leaving most of them with balances of payments inordinately in deficit.

The quadrupling of price of oil, a major import of most poor countries, has depleted funds that might have bought food from grain producers such as

the United States and Ceylon. Kenyan economists call for example, that the increased oil bill will wipe out all its foreign

Another factor has been failure, due to lack of fuel and to bad weather, in South Asia, North America and the Soviet Union.

The idea for a global slave on food has been couched for years, but it came largely from suggestions of the 1973 Algiers conference of nonaligned nations, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and from Adnan, head of the UN's and Agriculture Organi-

Nearly all countries have turned to the United Nations and that grain-rich countries to give money and technical assistance to help countries improve crop production and to create international grain reserves to prevent local famines.

What this holds down hope that oil-producing nations will contribute to the grain-rich countries and that grain-rich countries will contribute to the oil-producing nations. Given the sensitivity Arab countries about told how to handle the wealth, the disappointing American harvest and But's opposition to meet-held grain reserves success of these proposals not assured.

The Hunger Belt

	Average Daily Caloric Intake Per Person*	1974 Projected Overall Deficit (in millions of calories)
Bangladesh	1840	375
Central African Republic	2200	19
Cote d'Ivoire	2110	15
Dominican Republic	2280	84
Southern Yemen	2070	45
El Salvador	1920	48
Ethiopia	2100	9
Ghana	2320	23
Guinea	2020	21
Guinea-Bissau	2350	218
Haiti	1720	5
Honduras	2140	5
India	2140	820
Kenya	2430	57
Korea	2280	84
Cambodia	2430	84
Laos	2110	88
Lesotho	2110	88
Madagascar	2110	88
Mali	2050	88
Mauritania	1840	17
Mexico	2080	10
Niger	2110	88
Senegal	2370	88
Serra Leone	2220	88
Sierra Leone	1830	27
Sri Lanka	2110	88
Sudan	2110	88
United Republic of Cameroon	2410	25
United Republic of Tanzania	2220	120
Upper Volta	1710	10
Yemen	2040	88

* In the United States the average daily caloric intake is 2,500. Recommended daily caloric intake is 2,300. In some countries regional disparities and wastage may mean that substantial portions of the population are far below the figure shown.

Source: FAO and The UN. From The New York Times

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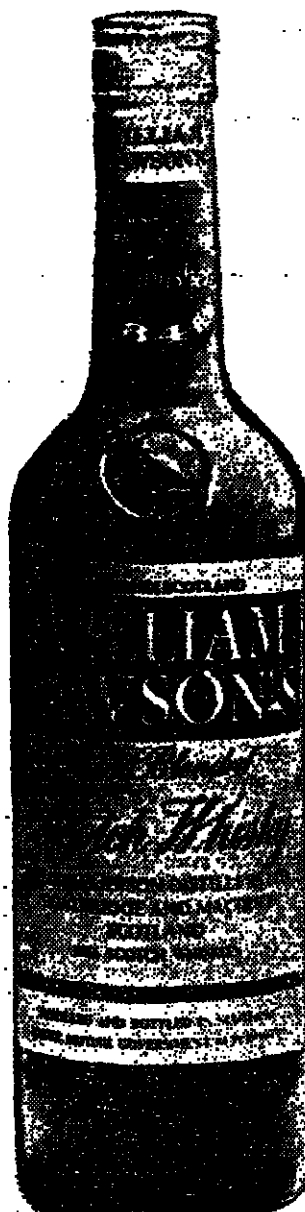
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Soldiers, Police Called 'Different'

Brutality Charges Decline in Ulster

Richard Eder

(NYT)—Accusations of British Army and Northern Ireland police brutality against prisoners and civilians in the last

and civil-rights groups had extensive evidence of and brutal interrogation 1971—Amnesty International in a study of the word "torture"—information is quite different now, they say, as pick up people for one of brusque and humiliating treatment, mal brutality but no or consistent use of

tions of army spokesmen of Roman Catholicism critical of the army. Army headquarters, in an official complaint, were sometimes intensive efforts

Occasions

all may be occasions to get thumped," he quite possible a man looked about. It does not, but when a formal complaint is filed, we are charged and it is. Mr. Corry, who speaks Northern Ireland Civil



CHECKING—A British soldier inspects a motorist's identification papers in Belfast during a hunt for arms.

Rights Association, said: "There has been a very marked decline in the actual use of torture. All you have now is individual and mercifully isolated instances of mistreatment."

Kevin Boyle, a Socialist lawyer who is bringing a complaint before the European Civil Rights Commission on behalf of men ar-

rested in 1971, said the main problem now was "random army brutality" during the four-hour period that troops are allowed to hold people before turning them over to the police.

As for the police, he added, "there is no question their interrogation methods have improved," for "there are no longer

many complaints against them of the kind of physical and psychological brutality we had three years ago."

When the British cracked down on the rising communal violence in Northern Ireland in 1971 by ordering internment without trial, more than 800 people were arrested in a few hours. In the main there has been no denial of allegations, supported by a great deal of evidence, that prisoners were beaten for long periods, hooded, disoriented with lights and noise, threatened with death and put under other forms of extreme pressure.

Not only did an official British commission accept much of this evidence—though terming the actions "mistreatment" rather than "brutality"—but the first of several hundred civil suits are being decided in the plaintiffs' favor.

Mr. Boyle and others believe that the abandonment of "deep interrogation" methods is a direct result of the pressure brought on the British government by press publicity, the investigative work of such respected independent bodies as Amnesty International and the complaints before the European Civil Rights Commission.

All this does not mean that the lawyers, the civil-rights groups, the Catholic community as a whole and even many Protestants do not have serious misgivings about army conduct. Many would agree that the police, with the use of any army as a police force rather than with any special force on the part of the troops,

Presidents' Talk Will Give Mexico Fleeting U.S. Focus on Its Problems

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT)—For a few hours tomorrow, the attention of the United States will focus fleetingly on its southern neighbor when President Ford and Mexico's President Luis Echeverria meet at the Arizona border.

After the meeting, Mexico's stability and friendship will be taken for granted, as they have been for 30 years. But the "good neighbor" is restless, suffering economic and political troubles at home even as it seeks a more prominent role in world affairs.

Domestically, Mexico is moving away from the conservative policies that brought it a quarter century of rapid economic growth but did little to resolve its fundamental social problems of poverty and unemployment. In pressing reforms, Mr. Echeverria has been opposed both by the powerful private sector and a new leftist guerrilla movement, which believes that the 45-year-old system of one-party rule is incapable of nonviolent change.

Political opinion has been polarized. Questions such as the state's role in the economy and the need for tax reform are now answered in political discourse in the extremes of socialism and capitalism. Businessmen and government officials privately exchange charges of "Communism" and "neo-Panama."

The national mood of impatience has been aggravated by the economic situation. Mexico is experiencing its first serious inflation in 20 years—prices have increased by an average of 25 per cent in 12 months.

Perhaps as a diversion from his domestic troubles, Mr. Echeverria has directed much of his energy to foreign policy, turning Mexico from its traditional dependence on the United States to a position closer to that of other developing countries.

Mr. Echeverria openly supported the late Salvador Allende's government in Chile and has campaigned actively for Cuba's reintegration in the inter-American community, and he has also become a firm advocate of cartels among producers of raw materials.

Although none of Mexico's principal exports, coffee, sugar, cotton and semimanufactured goods, has benefited from such cartels, the President feels that they offer an opportunity for balancing the economic power of the developing and industrialized nations.

When Mr. Echeverria visited President Richard Nixon in Washington in June, 1972, he addressed Congress and surprised diplomats by saying: "It seems inexplicable that the daring and imagination of the United States in resolving complex problems with her enemies cannot be used to resolve simple problems with her friends." In his meeting with Mr. Ford, Mr. Echeverria is likely to emphasize that many of these

"simple problems" still require attention.

The Mexican government would like:

- A new agreement to allow Mexican migrant workers to enter the United States for the fruit-picking season as a way of ending the illegal traffic of so-called wetbacks and easing rural unemployment here.

- A reduction of some U.S. trade barriers and an easing of the quota system that controls many Mexican agricultural exports.

- A "more understanding" approach by Washington to Mexico's proposal for a United Nations economic charter to guide relations between industrialized and developing nations.

However, the United States has already refused to accept restrictions on the activities of multinational corporations. Mexico, for its part, decreed last year that new foreign investors, in ventures with Mexican companies, can control no more than 49 per cent of the capital.

The recent discovery of large oil fields in southeast Mexico may have given the country its first strong bargaining position with the United States. The finds seem certain to make Mexico self-sufficient in oil and could make it a modest exporter. Until now, Washington's policy toward Mexico has been one of quietly promoting a mood of po-

litical stability and security for U.S. investments while using Mexico as a "diplomatic bridge" to other, less staunch allies in Latin America, such as Chile under Mr. Allende, and Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela now.

But if Mexico's oil finds are as large as estimated, then bilateral relations with the United States may be transformed, particularly since Mexico's oil industry has been government-owned since 1938.

Even before the oil finds have been confirmed, Mr. Echeverria has declared that Mexico's oil strategy will be "profoundly nationalist and anti-imperialist." It means that his government plans to develop the oil fields for Mexico's needs, not Washington's.

No Concessions to U.S. MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (AP).—Mr. Echeverria said yesterday that he would make no oil concessions to the United States when he meets President Ford. Thousands cheered as Mr. Echeverria made the remark in a speech at a ceremony marking the fourth anniversary of the death of Lázaro Cárdenas, a Mexican president who nationalized U.S. and British oil concerns in 1938.

Mr. Echeverria said the extent and wealth of Mexico's new oil finds have been exaggerated in an "international maneuver" to force Mexico to lower its oil prices.

Fears of Northerners in South Vietnam

Les M. Markham

(NYT)—Twenty years ago great exodus changed a torrent of political refugees—228,152, sent—fled from the South.

winning defeat of the predatory corps at Hu and the conclusion of agreements between the North and the South, fear, experiences of control and no small propaganda, many Vietnamese clambered and French air-warships and came to

promise of the fledgling of the late Ngo Dinh Diem and later president, deemed in part. In northern refugees have here; indeed, they many professions and critical second ranks including the army.

the material success, a sense, disenchantment fear, runs through refugee circles, for rise of freedom has only by comparison Vietnam. And in the use and security are

Customized Role

ingly, educated Northerners, particularly Roman Catholics, have now moved to a new role of of their government. uneasy, knowing that ad campaign against corruption could explode thing much more or even benefit the.

Others have become opponents of Nguyen Van Thieu, the anti-Communist, as lost by default if he

own accounts, the feel at home in the re life is much easier to harsh Tonkin of ories. "Suppose Viet- gets unified," said Au a prosperous business

May Study Inner Swap Chile Says

JO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Chilean government announced today that the Inter-Cross has told it Chile may be willing plan under which Chile use some of its political Cuba and the Soviet

Ukraine, justo Pinochet, chief of the junta ruling Chile, said to release political are if Russia and Cuba equal number of po-

ed Cross in Chile com- this offer to Cuba, and said that the Soviet tied to the Red Cross are willing to study

ing of September, here said there were 3000 imprisoned in later official reports have now dropped 800 as persons con-

consultant and former economics minister. "Will the North Vietnamese ever go back? Oh no. Only for a visit—to show off what they got in the South."

Many refugees from the North emphasize that the history of Vietnam is marked by migration southward—not unlike the American push westward in the 19th century—and that many authentic Southerners are removed from the North by only a few generations.

Positive Impact Northerners proudly describe the positive impact they have had on the South, which they often regard with mixed sentiments. A lush land of opportunity whose inhabitants, in their view, tend to be unenterprising, flabby, too easy-going.

Capt. Nguyen Ngoc Phach, an articulate officer of the Joint General Staff, maintains that the South was commercially "tame" until 1954. "The economy was run

by Chinese, the French, the Indians, not the Vietnamese," he explained.

Northern prominence in the liberal professions is indicated by examination results. A sampling of medical examinations for 1961 showed that 16 of 29 new doctors in the South had been born in the North. In 1970, a similar sampling showed that 48 of 100 were born in the North.

While statistics are not available, it is generally agreed that a disproportionate number of Northerners are lawyers, judges and prosecutors.

South Vietnam's increasingly outspoken press is another profession where Northerners have left their mark. Northern journalists and publishers are at least as numerous as their Southern counterparts.

Northerners argue with considerable persuasiveness that it is not classism that has advanced them across the professional spectrum but, rather, the chal-

lenge of being refugees and the rugged life many of them had led in the North. Some say their Southern-born children are getting lazy.

When it comes to the army—the fulcrum of power in South Vietnam—some Northerners maintain that Southern clannishness has cut them out of the topmost positions. Even so, Northerners can be found throughout the army in the ranks of colonels and majors, and two of South Vietnam's top divisions, the Marines and the airborne, have a northern east. Gen. Cao Van Vien, chief of the Joint General Staff, is a Northerner.

Diem used the Catholic refugees—the overwhelming percentage of those making the exodus—to buttress his government, so that the 1953 coup that cost him his life took on an anti-Northern tone, as a refuge put it, "gave us a good example for some time."

The Northerners did not abandon anti-Communism, however, nor were they conspicuous in their opposition to the succession of military governments that followed Diem. For a while, opposition was in the hands of Northern and central Buddhists.

However, a transformation is under way in some sections of the Northern Catholic community here, which is increasingly committed to an anti-corruption campaign aimed at Mr. Thieu. The movement began four months ago with a strongly worded proclamation signed by 301 priests, a third of them migrants from the North.

It is clear that not all of the Catholic activists want to overthrow Mr. Thieu. "If we do it right, it will help the government, it will make it stronger," said the Rev. Pham Duc Su, who led 26,000 Catholics out of Hung Yen Province 20 years ago. "There is still no alternative to Mr. Thieu."

India's Woes Stir Rebirth Of Study of Gandhi's Ideas

By Jacques Leslie

NEW DELHI—A high-ranking Indian official with a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi in his anteroom, asked if Gandhian values had any impact on government policy, answered bluntly, "Not at all."

But almost 27 years after his assassination, a period in which Gandhi has been widely revered while his precepts have been ignored by government officials, there appears to be a renewal of interest in Gandhi's ideas. It seems to be promoted generally by a growing feeling that India is sinking into economic and moral decline and specifically by last year's huge increase in world oil prices.

B.G. Verghese, editor of the Hindustan Times, said: "Questioning has started because of the present economic and political crisis. People who had very little contact with Gandhi have, through their own analyses, arrived at certain conclusions which in some way have led back to Gandhi's thinking. I am of that category. India made a great mistake in 1947 [when it won independence] in entirely abandoning the Gandhian path and in adopting an elitist, Westernized, centralized, trickle-down-from-the-top model [of government] that persists today."

Attention to 'Simplistic' Ideas Attention is focusing on Gandhi's economic ideas, which until recently were generally regarded as backward and simplistic. He believed that India was best suited for a decentralized economy relying on materials available within the country. Agriculture was to be predominant, and industry was to consist as much as possible of home-sized factories.

"The petroleum crisis was a big shock to economists here," said Mrs. Devaki Jain, an economist and former university professor. "People thought, 'How right Gandhi was—we should have used resources available in India.'"

One result of the increase in oil prices has been a new interest in using simple alternatives—including cow dung—to oil products. India's Khadi (cloth) and Village Industries Commission, a government-supported Gandhian body, has been allocated about \$10 million to set up 20,000 home factories to transform dung into fertilizer and methane gas. During a previous 10-year period, the commission started only about 6,350 such plants.

Gandhi's appeals to cut consumption to the minimum and to live simply also have a new relevance because of India's economic crisis, Mrs. Jain believes. She has begun giving lectures on Gandhian values to students at wealthy New Delhi schools. "The students are ecstatic," she said. "Some want to do something to feel identity with the poor. Kids say they want to give up their lunch money or Coca-Cola."

The Needs of the Masses Some observers argue that because Gandhi was close to the masses, he intuitively understood their economic needs better than Western-oriented leaders who have ruled India since independence.

S.B. Kripalani, the 86-year-old former president of India's Congress party and a Gandhi associate, said: "We have a big population. Machinery is labor-saving, but we don't want to save labor. We want to utilize our labor. Our leaders were foolish to try to copy the West with large-scale industrialization. Gandhi's stress of honesty also seems relevant at a time when allegations of corruption, both within and outside government, seem to have reached unprecedented heights here. 'Our present crisis is more than anything else a decline in moral integrity,' Mr. Verghese said.

Despite the renewal of interest in Gandhi, even his supporters do not defend some of his positions. Gandhi's solution to India's population problem, for example, was sexual abstinence. While some supporters profess admiration for Gandhi's ascetic ways, few seriously argue that abstinence will be adopted as a curb to India's population growth.

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Trade Breakthrough

The extraordinary three-way trade-emigration agreement which the Ford administration has worked out with Congress and the Soviet Union has importance far beyond the core deal of an exchange of American trade concessions for free emigration of 80,000 or more Soviet Jews annually.

World trade, the future of détente, the Soviet political system, the role of Congress in foreign policy, human rights issues elsewhere and the conflict in the Middle East are all profoundly affected.

In the trade bill which is now assured of passage, the removal of impediments to Soviet-American trade and American credits to Communist countries obviously is of prime importance to Moscow. Otherwise, so high a price in emigration, prestige and domestic politics would not have been paid. But for the United States, the projected expansion of East-West trade is likely to be relatively small in economic terms. The benefits will be dwarfed by those to be sought in the free world's next GATT negotiations to reduce trade barriers, the main purpose of the bill which has been delayed for two years.

The future of East-West détente undoubtedly has been made secure at least temporarily by the trade-emigration compromise. Most analysts believe that profound economic needs have led the Soviet leadership to offer the West détente in exchange for trade, credits and access to advanced technology. For the United States, the objective was the reverse: to obtain détente in exchange for trade.

The Soviet political system undoubtedly will be affected by the new emigration commitments if these are fully honored. The projected elimination of harassment and the agreement to improve consultation with the United States on complaints are more important than the increase in numbers. But what made this agreement possible for the Kremlin—and is likely to limit the impact on Soviet society—is that the Russians have continued, as in Czarist days, to treat Soviet Jews as a separate, officially disadvantaged community, carrying distinct internal pass-

ports. The emigration doors are not being opened for "Russians" or even for the many other Soviet minority nationalities, such as the Volga Germans, who might like to leave.

For the United States, the domestic political effect will be far greater. By holding up a single piece of legislation, Sen. Jackson and his allies have achieved an enormous congressional victory. Attempts undoubtedly will be made in the future to fight human rights battles abroad through legislative blockages. Such attempts at American involvement in the internal affairs of other countries can be hurtful as well as helpful. So can efforts to make economic legislation a captive of political considerations.

But the peculiar combination of forces that brought a congressional victory here is not likely to be repeated often, if ever. It is less the human rights field than foreign policy in general that is likely to be affected. Coming on top of the Turkish aid votes, the cut-offs of military involvement in Indochina and other measures of recent years, this new demonstration of congressional influence shows again how much a determined congressional majority can achieve.

In the Middle East, Secretary Kissinger's negotiating prestige—eroded by time, by his failures in Cyprus and by attacks against him at home—undoubtedly has been reinforced, particularly in Israel. His chances of success during his next tour of the Middle East have been enhanced.

Perhaps the most momentous question of all is whether the trade bill will now help Mr. Kissinger, during this week's Moscow visit, to achieve movement in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT II). The trade-emigration deal, which President Nixon was unable to bring off, undoubtedly will build Soviet confidence in President Ford. What remains to be seen is whether the result will be to unlock the Soviet reservations that heretofore have thwarted serious negotiation to curb MIRV multiple warhead missiles and other destabilizing developments in the nuclear arms race.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Respite in Ulster

If Prime Minister Wilson had expected Britain's general election to produce even a brief respite from violence and murder in Northern Ireland, he was soon disabused. The very first post-election meeting of his cabinet was an emergency session on Ulster which resulted in the decision to send 600 more British soldiers to the troubled province and to continue the policy of internment suspected terrorists without trial.

That policy was the ostensible reason for what seemed to be a well-organized outburst of rioting by internees and convicts in four Ulster prisons last week that left 70 persons injured. It seems doubtful that 600 more soldiers and a reiteration of the internment policy will be of much help in restoring stability; but the British government obviously can think of nothing else to do at present.

But, in the recent British elections, all but two of the province's twelve seats in Commons were won by Protestants unalterably hostile to sharing power with Catholics. This may force the Labor government to recast even the modest program it had projected for Ulster. The program called for election

of a constitutional convention "to consider future government in Northern Ireland." The Labor party specified, however, that a new Ulster government had to be based on power-sharing and Protestant-Catholic partnership. It also called for an "Irish dimension," meaning special links between Ulster and the Republic of Ireland—something that is anathema to Protestant "Loyalists."

Because of the balloting in which they polled 58 per cent of all Ulster votes, the Protestants in the so-called United Ulster Unionist coalition believe that, even under proportional representation, they could win 50 of the 78 constitutional convention seats. This would mean rejection of power-sharing and any ties with Dublin—and inevitable confrontation with the British government.

These are some dimensions of the Ulster problem with which Mr. Wilson now must grapple. It is easy to understand why some Britons believe that the Northern Ireland dilemma coupled with the rising separatist sentiment in Scotland and Wales constitutes a worse long-run crisis for Britain than even its formidable economic difficulties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'America Hounds Its President'

Any decision on the domestic or on the international level is a priori suspected and beyond Gerald Ford personally, it is the authority of the White House that is being challenged. First non-elected President of the United States, Mr. Ford is struggling step by step to preserve the fortress he inherited against his will.

For the past eleven years, the White House has been shattered by blows of fate. After the assassination of John Kennedy, after the more than painful end of Lyndon Johnson, the Texas giant felled by the Vietnam war, after the dramatic resignation of Richard Nixon from office, there is reason to wonder what fate, camouflaged under America's new face, has in store for Gerald Ford.

—From *Aurore* (Paris).

The Soviet-U.S. Deal

The paying of ransom to release hostages is almost as old as human society itself. But, for all that, the deal by which the Soviet Union will allow its Jews to emigrate in return for American trade concessions is an epoch-making event.

Much of the debate has been conducted, from the American side, in public, and the success of the campaign led by Sen. Henry Jackson shows that such open pressure can be effective with the Kremlin.

This is a thesis that another Washington Henry, the Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, was originally very dubious about. As well as opening new perspectives for future East-West deals, Sen. Jackson's victory has also helped to shift the international power balance within America.

No congress which can notch up this sort of success is going to allow itself to be pushed around by the White House in the old pre-Watergate style.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

If the compromise works then Congress will have achieved a considerable success for human rights—probably the first time it would not be painful for the Soviet Union to pay for its loans by extending human rights—but few states like being bullied into virtue.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 21, 1899

ST. PETERSBURG—Most of the papers here, notably the "Novoye Vremya," the "Gazette de Moscou" and the "Svict," speak quite frankly, if harshly, about the present conflict in South Africa. They point out, from their point of view, that England's insatiable colonial ambition constitutes grave dangers for France, Germany and Russia. The papers go on to say that these three countries should profit to the maximum by England being paralyzed by the Transvaal war to preserve their interests.

Fifty Years Ago

October 21, 1924

NEW YORK—"Execution has failed as a deterrent to crime," is the verdict of Warren Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing prison, who has probably witnessed as many executions in the course of his duties as any other man. "Capital punishment is a degrading spectacle for the community and serves no useful purpose," says Lawes. "The defense often uses a jury's reluctance to hand down a death sentence to circumvent a just penalty for the guilty. It is often more of a handicap to justice than a help."



The Bleak View From Masada

By C.L. Sulzberger

MASADA, Israel—Both geographically and historically the grim view from Masada is that from the mountain fortress of Masada where less than a thousand fanatical patriots, known as the zealots, held out for three years against the Roman Empire, after its legions took Jerusalem. Then, rather than yield, they slew each other and themselves.

This heroic episode, which has recently gained new meaning as a result of archaeological excavations here, is often referred to in current political terms. Time and again the world has been warned that in any final crisis, if caught in an implacable squeeze by its enemies, resolute little Israel would again demonstrate a Masada spirit, preferring destruction to surrender.

Sometimes this is called a "Masada complex." Also, sometimes, it is interpreted abroad as an Israeli determination—if abandoned to fate—to prefer the risk of igniting nuclear disaster over acceptance of defeat by the ring of surrounding Arab armies. But the official line here is neither so dramatic nor so bleak, suggesting simply that "the danger of war is more imminent than the danger of nuclear war."

David and Goliath

Despite justifiable pride in its prowess, Israel remains acutely aware of the limitations imposed by its size and recognizes that it can improve its agility and expertise but not its massive power. A David, it is reasoned, cannot decide to become a Goliath.

This inescapable fact brings with it the ultimate conclusion that small nations don't have a

foreign policy, in the sense of flexible alternatives; they have merely a policy of existence. And this policy of existence ultimately depends upon the help of others.

In Israel's case that means the United States. Israel's "policy of existence" relies upon American aid and continued good will. It also relies upon U.S. determination to keep strong in the superpower race with Russia, a race whose continuation is sometimes obscured by détente.

Therefore the Israelis are profoundly disturbed by their analysis of the relative conventional military strength of the two giants. Calculations are not made here in terms of total war and a nuclear holocaust which could not protect any Middle Eastern land.

Egypt and Syria

According to Jerusalem's reckoning, the United States now produces 600 tanks annually against 5,000 in Russia; the United States has a total force of 8,000 tanks against 45,000 in the Soviet Union west of the Urals. Kissinger assured Israel a week ago we are trying to right the balance. But that takes years.

Israel reckons that the Russians are a poor people with a rich government which is allowed to act as the U.S. State Department and Pentagon might act if not controlled by Congress. One result is that Moscow has invested \$31 billion in the Middle East since 1955 only \$6 billion of which went to nonmilitary projects.

Endless Soviet material continues to pour into the area despite the immense cost of previous wars. Egypt, which still relies on Russian arms, now has 2,700 tanks

and 450 aircraft compared with 2,500 and 600 before last year's Yom Kippur war, although it lost 1,000 tanks and 300 planes then.

The case of Syria is more striking. It had 2,000 tanks and 350 aircraft on Oct. 1, 1973, and lost respectively 1,000 and 200. Yet today it has more than 2,000 tanks and 475 planes, including MIG-23's not yet possessed by Russia's European allies. Moreover, 3,000 Soviet soldiers man SAM missile batteries around Damascus.

What is this all about, Israelis ask? Negotiations for an end to belligerency continue under American auspices. But arms pour in. Are they to pull ploughs? I doubt if any NATO ally in Europe has armored or air forces equivalent to those of Egypt, Syria or Israel today.

While worried by these depressing factors and also by the slow pace of diplomatic solution to its policy of existence, Israel isn't obsessed by gloom over immediate prospects. It is the long-range view that is most disturbing: The gradual diminishment in America's relative strength at a time when depression and inflation engulf the West and inhibit its potential generosity.

In overhauling its own intelligence system, which went haywire in estimating the dangers of last year's war, Israel concluded that "the collective psychology of a democratic state" failed completely. It also concluded: "A totalitarian system is based on suspicion whereas a democratic system is based on naivete." Could it be that American naivete might unconsciously be heading Israel back to Masada?

The New Political Morality

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Committee on the New Political Morality will come to order. Our job is to screen all candidates for federal office and we're going to clean up this country even if there is nobody left to run it. The first nominee will state his name.

A—Nelson Millstone, nominated as head of the Federal Communications Commission. My qualifications are . . .

Q—We don't care about your qualifications, it's your character we're after. Have you ever been arrested?

A—I was pinched for speeding in 1948 going from Covington, Ky., to Cincinnati.

Q—Why were you going to Cincinnati?

A—to see a girl.

Q—I see, so you're interested in girls?

A—Yes, sir, I think girls are wonderful, I like to explore their minds. I think . . .

Q—We're not interested in what you think but what you do and have done in the past. Have you ever gone out with an Argentine firecracker?

A—No, sir.

Q—Why not?

A—I never had a chance, but I hear they're very good at ways and means.

Q—Now, Mr. Millstone, have you ever had trouble with your income tax?

A—I've never had anything except trouble with my income tax. I have trouble making it out and even more trouble paying it. I'd be glad to tell the committee what I really think about the income tax.

Q—Never mind. Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union?

A—No, sir.

Q—Why not?

A—I like to drink.

Q—How often do you indulge in this nasty habit?

A—Only when I'm thirsty.

Q—Any other times?

A—When I'm tired. When I'm

out with friends or at football games. When I'm depressed, when I entertain and when I watch television.

Q—Do you think it's right for a man to drink when he's watching television, especially if he's chairman of the Federal Communications Commission?

A—With the kind of television we have, it's unavoidable. How could you stand it otherwise?

Q—We will ask the questions, Mr. Millstone. Have you ever been in trouble with women?

A—All my life. Beginning with my mother. My mother was . . .

Q—We don't care about your mother. What about after that?

A—My first wife was a nagging nix. Caused me all kinds of trouble. If the committee would like to hear about that, brother, I've got stories!

Q—The committee will hear about that in executive session, and I'm not your brother. I take it you believe in divorce?

A—I don't advocate it, but in a pinch, it sometimes comes in handy. For example, my second wife thinks our divorce was the best thing that ever happened to her.

Q—Is this committee to assume from your answers then, that you would approve of everything the American people see and hear on radio and television these days about divorce and all that?

A—No. I am unalterably opposed to singing commercials. They are almost as offensive as Howard Cosell, and if you make me chairman of the FCC, I

will do everything in my power to ban them. Also, I don't think presidents should muscle in on the showing of the World Series games.

Q—So you don't approve of President Ford?

A—No, I approve of him. I just don't want him to lose the baseball vote.

Q—Mr. Millstone, I must warn you that you are disclosing some disturbing opinions, but this committee is primarily concerned not with singing commercials but with sin. Do you approve of displaying all this violence and sex on television, and giving all these sinful people access to the privacy and sanctity of the American home?

A—I guess I do. What other kind of people could we find?

Q—Suppose some families liked television but didn't like singing commercials, or advertisements, or anything else that irritated them, what remedies would you suggest?

A—Well, there used to be a little gadget that could shut off the sound, or black out the picture, or change the channels from across the room, sort of a freedom button. The advertisers wouldn't like it, but as chairman I would insist on one with every set.

Q—If you were chairman or member of this committee, would you vote for a man who gave away a lot of money to people on his staff who were in trouble or went out with go-go girls, or did some other silly thing like publishing nasty books about a political opponent?

A—It all depends on whether you could find a better man.

Q—And if you were a member of this committee, would you vote to make Nelson Millstone chairman of the Federal Communications Commission knowing all about his blunders and weaknesses?

A—Well frankly, Mr. Chairman, if this is the test, I wouldn't want to join a government that would nominate a man like me, or have a chairman like you.

Q—Thank you, Mr. Millstone.

A—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Message From Ford On the Needs of U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Ford has something truly important to say to the country. He's talking to us about the nation's life-style that is changing. His vision is so acute, his concept of the world so broad, that the message is not coming through.

The basic Ford message is announced in a key passage from the President's speech to the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City last week. Mr. Ford said: "Americans have an international reputation as the world's worst wasters. We waste food, gasoline, paper, electricity, natural resources—in fact we waste almost everything."

The meaning of that comment is very plain. Mr. Ford is telling us that the country has to come off the spree of the 1960's which has marked our national life during the past decade and more. He is saying that the country has been living too high; that we have been prodigal in spending and borrowing; that we consume too much, especially in the precious matters of food and energy.

No one can seriously doubt the validity of that criticism. Indeed, it is remarkable only because it is so blunt. It is now making it. Still Mr. Ford ought to get high marks for saying what other presidents should have said long ago. But once the trouble is diagnosed, what should we do about it? And who should do it?

No Blame

Mr. Ford systematically exempts from censure, or even attention, the major institutions which dominate national life. He has yet to say a hard word about the banks and other financial institutions which do so much irresponsible lending of money they haven't got to customers they don't need for purposes that serve no good. Neither has he pointed a finger at the big auto companies—and their allies in much of the rest of American industry—for producing the big gas-guzzlers. Nor has he said anything about the oil companies and their windfall profits. Or the unions and the wage push.

Instead, Mr. Ford has directed his attention to ordinary people and the one institution which serves ordinary people—the fed-

eral government. Gov. spending in the big waste Ford's rhetoric. The one sacrifice he has asked body was his request to the pay rise due gov workers.

In the same vein are individual examples he cites. Kansas City speech. Case of Robert Stewart of Ky. Tenn.

He has, according to the speech, "a heart" and draws a pension \$251.25 a month. This of only two meals a day. "God we aren't on welfare Mr. Stewart."

Now the real moral story is that Mr. Stewart is a poor man. President Ford acts as though it is just dandy. He is justifying that it's good Stewart to take only two dollars and that what's true welfare.

A Program

In keeping with this, Mr. Ford recommends individuals can take. He'd like to clean their plates, asks mothers to buy war. He counsels fathers to their expenses. Not sure that simplistic preachings getting across. It is cynics in the press to or network executives nothing in the President to justify his being on television.

The Future Farmers, as a group not exactly drug culture, were tepid response to Mr. Ford. When I asked a how Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where President on TV, what of the speech, he said: "I won't save a barrel of string, won't save a barrel of string."

The point of all this is President Ford should be to the country as so suggest. He is touch central problem, and he is speaking out all his land.

But the country is analysis that the past Mr. Ford needs to move from homiletical general selective program that the flesh and blood, which dominate the 20th century America.

Letters

Peace Prize Price

The Japanese campaign to grab off a piece of the Nobel Peace Prize (NPP, Oct. 12) is pure barakki. Coming on the heels of other Sato scandals, these disclosures could produce a ruckus in Oslo even noisier, and far dirtier, than the one that followed the Kissinger-Le Duc Thieu award. I suppose it is inevitable that glory hounds should poison the Scandinavian well. But what is really inconceivable is that Messrs. Kajima and Kase should then undertake to publicize their squeeze on the Norwegians. If they insist that Japan's entry in the Nobel sweepstakes was doped, what will be left on Prize Day of the prestige they set out to acquire?

I get lost also in the convolutions that led the Japanese to choose Norway, of all places, as the locus of suicide. I am confident that the prize committee was influenced by Mr. Sato's anti-nuclear record rather than by his two partisanship, whose description of the nominating mechanism, incidentally, is inaccurate. While one can always find complement nominators, the list laid down by the Nobel statutes does not include, for obvious reasons, either ambassadors, be they ever so eager, or businessmen, be they ever so multibillionaire.

In the 1960s, the U.S. Embassy in Oslo always advised misinformed backers to obey the rules, to deal directly with the committee, and to lay off the press sure staff. We didn't do too badly either: three American prize winners in a decade (Linus Pauling, Martin Luther King, Norman Borlaug) plus Henry LaBouisse acting for UNICEF, not to mention the cascade of prizes in Stockholm.

If the two "Ks" are telling the truth, Mr. Sato should now decline the honor, but in view of the medal deployed to prevent the prize into a prestige gimmick, I doubt that he will. When he shows up on Dec. 10, though, he had better forget about atomic weapons and come armored against snideballs. After all, what's a peace prize for?

JOHN BOVEY.

Paris.

Wake of Water

After reading the report appearing in the IHT, of Oct. 14 and 15, with Nelson Rockefeller in their Goldenberg charge, my governor of N State with misconduct with the publicist scoundrel Victor Lask the distinguished form Court justice, I was in to read your editorial of "Wake of Water" (IHT), which you attempt to the charges which appear section of your ending your editorial.

"Nelson Rockefeller his money to good; the community inter blame him for that; date in a distinguished performs no useful. Does this mean the agree with people like Buckley who is quoted same edition as saying Lasky book fell into tricky category?" I think your news excellent job covering tergite scandal and Ntation, but this ed became a terrible lack President Ford's last Nixon, saddened me. ROBERTO RENT Madrid.

On Ford's

With reference to Ford's recent veto of House's repeated vote military aid to Turk myself the following:

An elected President elected Vice-President became President but not voted into pos majority of the people therefore philosophies the right to veto on t that he and his policies directly approved by ti of the people, who h their trust in him.

On the other hand appointed Vice-President became President ha claims to direct publi should he have the ri policies voted by the H GEORGE A. G Athens.

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Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	L
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Vennu	87653	2	43%	43
Pennu	87652	2	43%	43
Pennu	87651	87	96%	96
Pennu	87650	5	94%	94
Pennu	87649	38	75	73
Pennu	87648	21	62%	62
Pennu	87647	71	64	63
Pennu	87646	62	93	94
Pennu	87645	64	94	94
Pennu	87644	62	94	94
Pennu	87643	1	84%	84
Pennu	87642	1	84%	84
Pennu	87641	5	96	96
Pennu	87640	5	77	77
Pennu	87639	57	74	76
Pennu	87638	170	41%	41
Pennu	87637	2	97%	97
Pennu	87636	33	78	77
Pennu	87635	86	76%	77
Pennu	87634	5	97	97
Pennu	87633	1	25	25
Pennu	87632	4	86%	85
Pennu	87631	78	93	93

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falo Gives New England 1st Defeat of Season

PARK, N.Y., Oct. 20—Quarterback Joe Perry threw three touchdowns and led the Buffalo Bills to a 24-10 victory over the New York Giants in the first game of the season.

Jurgensen's first scoring throw, following a blocked New York punt, put the Bills ahead, 7-3, less than a minute before halftime. His second, after an interception by Eric Owens early in the third period, was the 250th of his career. The 40-year-old veteran then threw another on the heels of a Chris Hanburger interception before giving way to Billy Kilmer at the start of the fourth quarter.

Jurgensen finished with 17 completions in 30 attempts for 174 yards, despite a slow start marked by dropped passes by his receivers. Meanwhile, the Redskins defense came up with five interceptions at the expense of three Giant quarterbacks.

Jurgensen erased a 3-0 New York advantage with only 33 seconds left in the first half when he fired a two-yard fourth-down touchdown pass to Roy Jefferson. The score was set up by Mike Hull, who blocked Dave Jennings' punt and recovered it on the Giant nine. With no timeouts left, Jurgensen forced out of the pocket—threw an incomplete pass to stop the clock and then tossed to Larry Brown for seven before connecting with Jefferson in the end zone.

Saints 13, Falcons 3
At Atlanta, New Orleans, playing first without quarterback Archie Manning and later without second-string quarterback Bobby Scott, capitalized on Atlanta's offensive ineptitude for the second time this year and upset the Falcons, 13-3.

The only touchdown in the game came with 1:53 left in the first half when Scott found Paul Seal wide open at the Atlanta 15 with a 36-yard scoring pass. Scott started in place of Manning, who apparently had an injured left ankle, but was forced to leave the game midway in the third period when he was hurt and a third-string quarterback, Larry Cline, a rookie from Michigan, finished up.

The Falcons, who netted only 53 yards and two first downs in the first half, scored first. That was on a 47-yard field goal by Nick Mike-Mayer 1:29 after the second period began, after the

Falcons had recovered a fumble of the Saints' 34-yard line but gained only four yards.

Steelers 20, Browns 15
At Pittsburgh, the Steelers' defense set up two touchdowns and Roy Gerela kicked a pair of field goals to defeat the Cleveland Browns, 20-15.

Safety Mike Wagner recovered a fumble by High McKinis, who had just caught a pass from Mike Philippe, and returned the ball 15 yards. Five plays later, Preston Pearson's 50-yard punt for six yards and the score, with 4:37 left in the game.

In the second quarter, Lynn Swann ran back a Don Cockcroft punt 17 yards to the Browns' eight and the Steelers then moved to the one. But it took Pittsburgh five tries before Franco Harris bolted over left tackle for a 14-0 Pittsburgh lead.

The Browns did not penetrate Steeler territory until 2:22 remained in the half, but then went on to score twice. Bobby Lefear started a 50-yard drive with a 41-yard return of Bobby Walden's kickoff.

Lions 20, Vikings 15
At Bloomington, Bill Munson completed 22 of 39 passes, 10 of them to Ron Jesse, and Albie Taylor scored two touchdowns that rallied Detroit to a 20-15 victory over Minnesota, handing the Vikings their first loss in six NFL games this season.

Munson, who had solid pass protection all afternoon, directed the Lions to their first victory over the Vikings in their last 14 meetings. The victory gave Detroit a 2-4 record.

Taylor scored on an eight-yard run with 3:47 elapsed in the fourth quarter after the Vikings had taken a 15-13 lead on a nine-yard touchdown pass from Fran Tarkenton to Chuck Foreman late in the third quarter. The touchdown was Foreman's 10th of the season.

Detroit had gone ahead 13-10 three minutes before the Foreman TD when Taylor plunged over from the one.

Cardinals 31, Oilers 27
At Houston, Jim Hart threw touchdown passes and 40 yards to wide receiver Earl Thomas, 8-6, 9-7, 6-3, in the Conde de Godo Tennis Tournament here today in a repeat of last year's final.

Orantes took a 5-1 lead in the first set, breaking Nastase's service twice, but the 28-year-old Romanian bomber, Orantes' handling with well-placed drives and won five successive games to take the upper hand.

In the second set, Orantes led only briefly and then collapsed in the last set.

Nastase Fuchs of France won the women's title, beating Glynnis Coles of Britain, 7-5, 6-3.

Testudo, Sweden, beat Sveder's Bjorn Borg, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2, in the semifinals. Nastase crushed Francois Jauffret of France, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2, in the other semifinal match.

Goatgong Wins Event
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 (AP).—Brenda Goatgong, rushing the net to perfection, defeated Chris Evert, 6-3, 6-4, last night to win the \$100,000 Women's Championship and earn \$22,000, the richest first prize in women's tennis.

Goatgong traded ground strokes until she saw an opening to go to the net, where she shot a series of difficult shots to her opponent. Evert was rarely able to smash or lob the ball past her.

The score was tied, 3-3, in the first set when Goatgong won 12 of the next 13 points to win the

set, 6-3. The pair staged several sensational rallies during the string.

Goatgong made several mistakes and trailed in the second set, 0-2, when she came alive and won the third game after three times.

She then won the next three games getting two service breaks, to take a 4-2 lead. Each player scored two more service breaks as Goatgong won the set, 6-4, finishing the match on a booming smash to Evert's backhand.

Newcombe Tops Richey
SYDNEY, Oct. 20 (AP).—Australian John Newcombe defeated Cliff Richey of the United States, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, today to win the men's singles title in the \$75,000 Customs Credit Australian Indoor Tennis Championships.

Newcombe, 30, won \$13,510 in the competition at Hordern Pavilion.

Richey, 27, threatened to walk out at one point in the match after he had been foot-faulted a third time by the same linesman, but finished playing after the linesman was replaced. Richey won \$7,000.

Richey had caused a major upset yesterday when he defeated second-seeded Australian Ken Rosewall in the semifinals, 7-6, 5-7, 6-1. Richey had beaten Rosewall only once before, four years ago.

NHL Results
Friday's Game
Atlanta 4, Kansas City 2 (Rivers, Bennett, Little, Harvey, Marini).

Saturday's Games
Los Angeles 3, Kansas City 0 (Perry, Mulvey, Gagnier, Bailey).
N.Y. Islanders 2 (Stankovskii, Park, Wilson, Butler; Nyström, MacMillan).
Buffalo 2, Minnesota 1 (Carr, MacNab, Fleck).
Chicago 3, St. Louis 1 (Pappia, Mulvey, Gagnier, Bailey).
Detroit 6, Washington 4 (Redmond 2, Libet, Dionne, Grant; Anderson, Labre, Sloan, Latendresse).
Vancouver 5, Toronto 4 (Dallay, O'Brien, Pratt, Borek, Verger, Gough, Ferguson, Dallas, Turnbull).
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 3 (Kondratyuk, Salmela 2, Clark, Barber 2; Rahn, Demers, J. Bob Kelly).
Montreal 5, California 1 (Lemire, Lambert, Smith, Chabreyer 2; Hampson).

WHA Results
Friday's Games
Chicago 2, Vancouver 1 (Giddington, Reeborn; Rupp).
Phoenix 4, Boston 4 (Carnier, Sweeney, O'Leary, Forman, Borgeson 2; P. Hughes 2, Sherritt, Larway).
Winnipeg 4, Edmonton 0 (Sillson, Kotila, Scudliffe, Ford).
Toronto 3, Indianapolis 1 (Dillon, Henderson, Selby; Whitlock).

Saturday's Games
San Diego 5, Anaheim 2 (Dillon 2, Puma, Lacroix, Anderson, Morera; G. Howe, Schall).
Cleveland 3, Minnesota 1 (Ward 2, McLaughlin 2, O'Brien).
New England 2, Michigan 1 (Abramson, Fleck; Veneruzo).

The Rehabilitation Of Dark's Career

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 20 (NYT).—Alvin Dark's assignment had been cruelly simple: Win the World Series, and in fewer than seven games. Anything less would be short of success, and not winning it at all would be total failure, even if a first-place finish in the division and an American League pennant in the playoffs preceded the series.

Dark won the series in five. Of course, he didn't win it, the Oakland players did. If it can be said (and it has been, often) that the A's win despite their owner, Charles Finley, and despite their internal squabbles, it can also be said that they win despite their manager. But although there is some truth to that, it is a partial and essentially misleading truth.

What was really involved, from Dark's point of view, was the rehabilitation of his once brilliant baseball career that had deteriorated through personal problems and professional misjudgments. It had ended up with him sitting in Miami for two and a half years, in effect exiled from the only trade he really knew or cared about.

Then, unexpectedly, at the end of a weird chain of circumstances, there was the call from Finley and the chance to manage again. Now he is on baseball's official pinnacle—manager of a World Series winner. Both personally and professionally, he is on an even keel again; and his stormy voyage through the last decade shows who his present situation, referred to so often as "unbearable" by others, doesn't seem that way to him at all.

Outstanding Player
Consider the bare biographical details. Born in Oklahoma, educated in Louisiana, Dark spent nine years as one of baseball's outstanding shortstops. Rookie of the Year in 1949 on a pennant winner with the Boston Braves, he moved on to the New York Giants and was

captain of two more pennant winners and a world champion. In 1957, at the age of 35, he helped St. Louis make a swing but unsuccessful run at Milwaukee, the eventual winner, and then spent three more seasons drifting to other clubs as an elder statesman-utility man.

Through all this, he was known as an exceptionally smart player, preparing himself for managing the way a musician studies at a conservatory, sought after for leadership and advice. Personally, he was known to be conventionally upright to the point of prudery: a nondrinking, nonchasing, Bible-reading family man (who did use his share of swear words, however).

But that was his image when Horace Stoneham, who had admired him so much as a Giant player, hired him to manage the San Francisco Giants in 1961. By the next season, Dark's team had won another playoff from the Dodgers and had lost the World Series to the Yankees in the seventh game. The future looked rosy.

But Dark had fallen in love with another woman, also married. It became known. His moral authority vanished, his own mind became confused, his whole value system started to turn inside out. Eventually, there were two divorces, and he married his present wife, Jackie. Meanwhile, Alvin the Pure had become Alvin the Hypocrite in many eyes (including Stoneham's), and a widely circulated story attributing overt bigotry to his views of players undermined his position still further.

Lost a Chance
Specifically, the bigotry charge cost him the chance to succeed Yogi Berra as Yankee manager in 1965, and he spent that season as a coach with the Chicago Cubs.

Nevertheless, in 1966, Finley hired him to manage a perennially losing Kansas City team that was just starting to acquire real talent, including half a dozen members of the present A's. He was generally liked by those players, and improvement began, but in August of 1968 there was a quarrel and Dark sided with the players against Finley. He was promptly discharged.

But the Cleveland Indians made him manager for 1969, and the ugliest period of his life began. He didn't manage well; he didn't control players well; he became involved in a corporate power struggle which made him semi-general manager as well (at the expense of Clete Paul), and his personal life was a mess. Everything came apart and in the middle of the 1971 season, with two and a half years to go on a five-year contract, he was sent packing. He continued to collect his salary through 1973, but he was out of baseball and all but forgotten.

Knew Demand
When Finley called him last February, Dark knew what he was getting into. He knew what the demands would be, what resentment he would face, what his relationship to what would have to be. He accepted it. He didn't see it as "giving in" or being "dominated," which is how his players and many observers still see it now. He sought as his responsibility to convince Finley that any particular action was correct, and to talk him out of incorrect ideas—but he didn't see outright defiance as his obligation if he couldn't convince Finley of something.

And one way or another, the team did win. Dark's past difficulties still limit his desirability on the open market, but what Finley knew when he hired him remains true: As a pure baseball mind, the one in Dark's head is equal to any—and using it for baseball, after all, is the man's profession.

Dark is Rebuilt
OAKLAND, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Alvin Dark accepted Finley's invitation yesterday to manage the world champions in 1975. Dark said he reached an agreement with Finley during a two-hour lunch and there were "no problems." Finley said there would be a "substantial increase in salary," but declined to be specific.

Dark's Career
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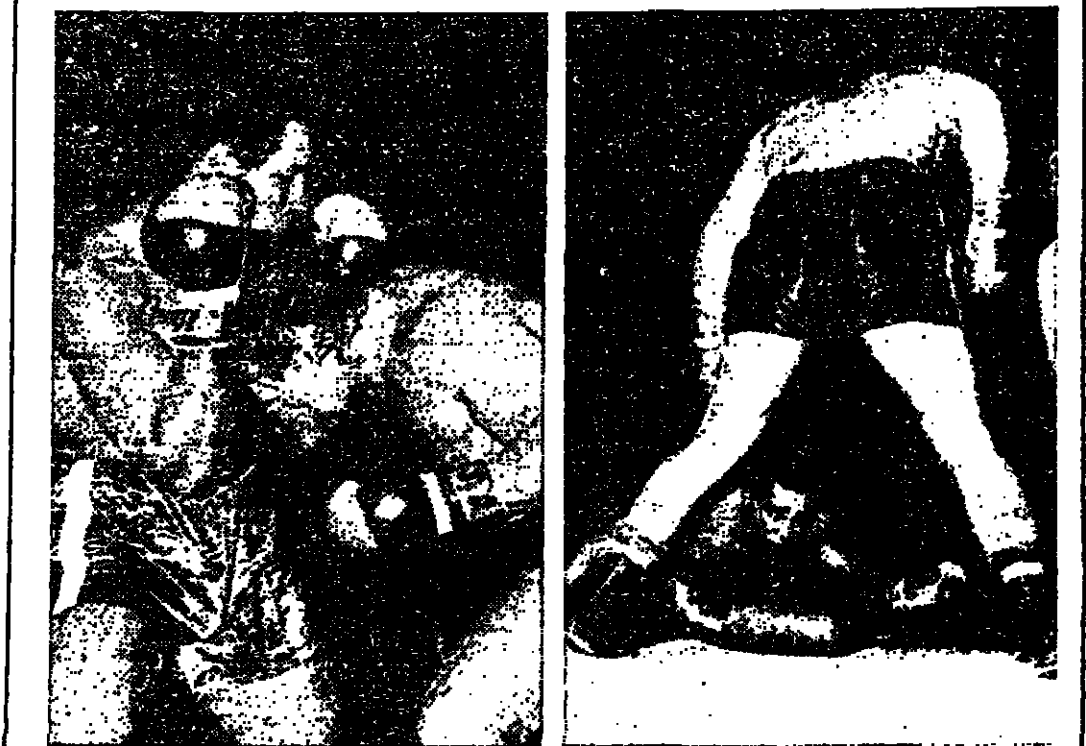
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FLOORED IN NINE—Oscar Bonavena of Argentina butts Oliver Wright of Jamaica before knocking him out in ninth round of non-title heavyweight bout in Rome.

As IOC Meets in Vienna

Moscow, L.A. Make Their 1980 Olympic Bids

By Bernard Kirsch

VIENNA, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The candidate cities for the 1980 Olympics displayed to the public their conceptions of the future games this morning. On Tuesday, the presentations will be made to the International Olympic Committee Congress, which opens tomorrow.

Moscow sees big things for the summer games. In the exhibition hall, its walls were filled with oversized slides and, on a large table, was an architect's rendition of the Olympic site. The 1980 games in Russia will be a capitalist extravaganza. The Olympics never stop growing.

Los Angeles, whose representatives are here with a philosophy different from that of the Russians, has its space filled with glossy color postcards and a few letters. A card showed the highways and accesses to Los Angeles, with the words: "Dig those crazy freeways." A fan letter expressed out.

"It is the continuation of the support expressed by my predecessor and on behalf of the American people, I cordially invite the International Olympic Committee to stage the summer games of the 1980 Olympiad at

Los Angeles, California," and it continued with "Its invitation is extended with full awareness of the heavy responsibilities involved in an international event of this stature." The letter is signed Gerald R. Ford.

Everything in the proletarian Los Angeles campaign to win the summer games is being done low key. "We are returning to the basics," said John Argue, a member of the mayor's advisory board in Los Angeles. "We don't believe in extravaganzas with casts of millions."

Argue said, "The Olympics is out of reach of many cities of the world," and added that, if he read the feelings of the IOC correctly, it wanted to "scale down the growing, tumultuous games, and expensive games." Postcards project that image.

He said, "Let's face the reality of the situation. There is no doubt that L.A. and Moscow have the resources to put on the games."

But, though few persons here for the congress believe in the chances of Los Angeles, Argue said that his city has two advantages: "Moscow's weakest point is that it is not the city that is putting on the Olympics, but the country of Russia," which violates IOC rules, and second, "It's a democracy as opposed to an oppressive society."

If Los Angeles were to be awarded the games, it would be its second Olympics. The city held the games in 1932, when it was a growing community. The games did well enough then to earn a profit of more than \$1 million for the organizers, and it "put L.A. on the sports map."

Continuous Bidders
Since 1932, Los Angeles has been an almost continuous bidder for the Olympics. It's last losing bid was for the 1976 games, won by Montreal. The third bidder for the '76 games was Moscow, and as soon as the city lost that extravaganza, it put in its bid for 1980. Los Angeles joined later on.

"It will be a sad day when only one city bids for the Olympic Games," said Argue. Moscow, too, believes in "the Olympic movement and the Olympic Games and the spirit of brotherhood," said Alexander Greko, secretary-general of the Moscow Preparatory Committee for the Olympics. And just as President Ford is backing the Los Angeles bid, party leader Leonid Brezhnev is fully supporting Moscow's try in the competition.

A third city bidding for the Olympics is Lake Placid, N.Y., which wants to hold the 1980 winter games. In its pamphlet, which it will present to the IOC, there is a supporting letter from former President Richard Nixon. Since Lake Placid has no competition the letter can't hurt.



Lord Killanin (right), president of the International Olympic Committee, looks over exhibit of Moscow Olympic plans.

AAU to Suspend U.S. Athletes Who Violate Its Travel Rules

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Athletes who violate the international travel permit regulations of the U.S. Track and Field Committee now can be suspended from competition for up to a year, the Amateur Athletic Union has announced.

Leroy Walker, chairman of the committee and head coach of the 1976 U.S. Olympic track and field team, said that the committee took "this giant step" in an effort to assure the "best participation" of athletes in national championships.

The committee met here last week as part of the 87th annual convention of the AAU. Currently, no athlete can compete in an international meet 10 days before the AAU's national championships, and those who make the team cannot enter any international meets five days before any U.S. team competition.

However, the policy had no teeth until now, and athletes such as Steve Prefontaine, fourth in the 5,000-meter run at the 1972 Olympics, and Frank Shorter, gold-medal winner in the Olympic marathon, both competed in Europe last summer in violation of the rule.

The purpose of the new suspension rule, Walker said, is to make U.S. athletes available for the U.S. team rather than going to Europe.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Chicago 126, Atlanta 115 (Walker 25, Thurmond 22, Dray 20, McMillen 20).
Buffalo 126, Boston 119 (Dicigorio 23, McAdoo 26; Nelson 28, Havlicek 24, Johnson 16).
Philadelphia 112, New Orleans 99 (Nix 34, Cunningham 22; Stallworth 24, Johnson 16).
Houston 108, Milwaukee 101 (Fromjanovich 23, Mely 17; Dandridge 27, Wurster 16).
Detroit 100, Seattle 95 (Lester 30, Mingo 18; Raywood 25, Clark 23).
Los Angeles 105, Golden State 90 (Goodrich 34, Winters 15; Beard 14, Wilkes, C. Johnson 16).
Portland 131, Cleveland 129 (Wicks, Johnson 26, Pettie 34; Carr 23, Snyder 26).

Saturday's Games

Detroit 123,

Observer

All Is Not Hardship

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—I affixed my powerful VHS button to my lapel and went to the White House chanting "Whip Inflation Now."

"You have an idea for reducing America's self-indulgent waste, as urged by President Ford to help whip inflation now?" asked a helmeted aide in the war against inflation.

"Exactly. I propose to spend less for kingdom-come insurance."

"That's Prof. Kissinger's department," said the aide, showing me to the Middle East.

The professor pressed a hookah on me as we squatted around a smoky camel-chip fire. I told him I yearned to sacrifice in the war against inflation.

He was urbane, witty and charming. "I have been wasteful," I wailed. "I have been self-indulgent."

"Of course," he agreed. "That is why we have this terrible inflation."

"But now I'm cutting back. Macaroniburgers instead of lamb chops. One car instead of two. One bath a week instead of seven. Vacations in a mud hut instead of Venice."

"That's not my department," the professor said.

"True, but as part of my war on excessive self-indulgence I intend to cut back my doomsday insurance."

The professor tilted slightly toward the Pentagon.

I told him the papers said we were now living in a world furnished with enough nuclear blasting power to kill everybody 30 times. Assuming that half this furniture was being bought by the United States, I observed, I

was squandering money for the symbolic luxury of being killed 15 times.

"Owning two cars is wasteful enough," I said, "but paying to be killed 15 times is even more self-indulgent than driving both of them in excess of the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit."

The professor's famous smile was warm, friendly.

"Just give up the lamb chops, Venice and second car, wasteful," he said. "Your President is not asking you to accept penury."

"Giving up the guarantee of being killed 15 times isn't that much of a hardship, professor. Actually, the lamb chops will be harder to part with."

"How much doomsday insurance do you propose to keep?"

We had talked it over at home and decided that if we could get along with one car we could certainly scrape by with enough bomb power to kill each of us just once.

There was an intimidating edge on the professor's friendly smile, however, so I said, "Well, we thought, in view of the President's call for sacrifice and all, we could get along with being killed only six or seven times."

"What! And you a family man!" the professor exclaimed. "Do you want to see your wife snubbed by other women because her husband is too cheap to buy her more than seven or eight?"

"More than that would be a shamefully inflationary waste."

"And your children. Imagine them at school, laughed at and couldn't give them as many doomsdays as the other children have."

"Fifteen is a lot for a kid."

The professor became cagey. "Confidentially," he said, "I will tell you what is in the President's heart for he told me just the other night, Professor," he said, "if this inflation ever gets so bad that every American cannot afford to pay for being killed at least 15 times, the America we have known is washed up."

"Wouldn't 12 times be enough?"

"Fourteen?"

"One more word on this subject and I shall resign."

At home everybody was pleased to hear that there was at least one excess the government still wanted us to enjoy, and at dinner somebody said wasn't it wonderful to live in a land where you dined on macaroniburgers to preserve the right to be killed 15 times.

Monopoly Challenged And Reacts In Court

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK (NYT)—For an example of life mimicking art, take the case of Ralph Anspach.

Dr. Anspach, a 48-year-old professor of economics at San Francisco State University, is the inventor of Anti-Monopoly.

The purpose? Education and enlightenment.

The medium? A board-imprinted with familiar-sounding corporate names, like IBM, Standard Oil, Exxon Oil, Tobacco, USA Steel, General Auto, Fort Auto and Crystal Auto.

The message? Monopolies are anti-social and illegal, a sermon reinforced by rewarding players for busting trusts.

So much, for the time being, about art.

Now, about life. Prof. Anspach is currently embroiled in some lawsuits.

They pit the professor, as a small entrepreneur, against the General Mills Fun Group, Inc., a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc., a large corporation. Parker Brothers is a division of the Fun Group.

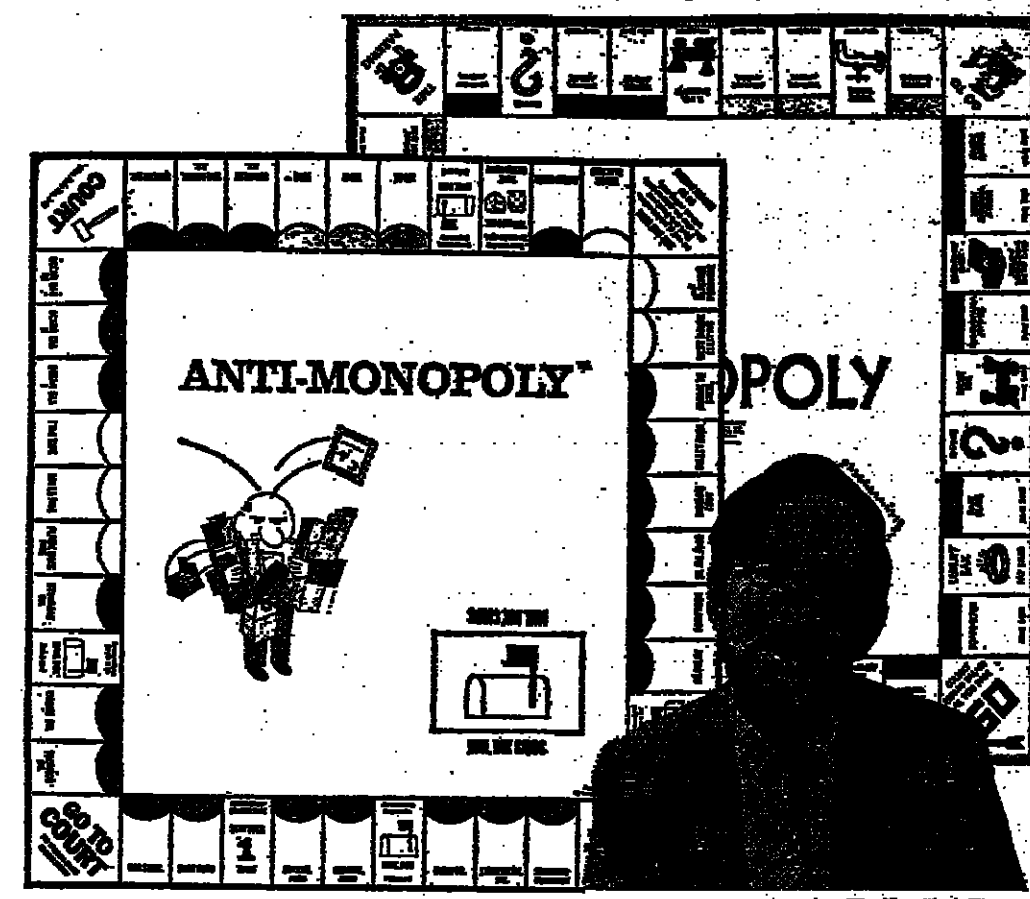
And Parker Brothers is renowned for the annual game of Monopoly, the popular game, Monopoly, which rewards the amassment and improvement of property and publishes encroachment.

The claims and counter-claims? Violation of anti-trust laws and trademark infringement.

How did it all happen? Blame Adam Smith.

About three years ago, it seems, Prof. Anspach, younger of two sons of a Danish bank president who took refuge in the United States from Nazism in 1938, embarked on a re-examination of Adam Smith's 1776 classic, "Theory of the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nations."

"I was doing my work on Adam Smith," the bearded professor recalled the other day during a legal research and publicity-seeking visit to New York, "and one of the things that I am getting from Adam Smith and stressing in my interpretation (a new view of progress) is that he is not only against government intervention but also against monopolies."



Prof. Ralph Anspach and the two game boards.

Now, at about the time Prof. Anspach was re-examining Adam Smith, the professor's two sons—Mark, now 15, and William, now 11—were beginning to play board games in the family home in Berkeley, Calif. Among the games, the professor says, were Parker Brothers' Monopoly and the Milton Bradley Company's Easy Money.

One day, the professor recalled, his son William, apparently aroused by a fatherly midlife discourse on business ethics, asked, "What's wrong with monopolies, anyway?"

"Some people," said the professor, "would have told the kid, 'Shut up and eat your cereal.' I began to think about it. If these are the most popular games..."

The problem, said the professor, was to figure out something that would convert anti-monopolism into a game-board situation that could be played primarily for fun, where the message would come through on the side.

He noted, "People don't want to be sermonized when they want to have fun."

By the summer of 1971 the basic format had been conceived, and he was beginning to play the game with his

family. It was at first, called "The Trust," the Anti-Monopoly Game. But the professor said he changed the title to "Anti-Monopoly," the "Trust" Game, because "the average Joe does not really understand 'trust' or 'bust the trust' or 'anti-trust'."

Players bring anti-trust indictments against the company whose space they land on, using indictments chips bought from a budget director. Social credits are earned for trust busting, accomplished by planting indictments chips against the companies forming an illegal combination. These social credits help determine the winner.

Prof. Anspach said his early efforts to market the game were unsuccessful. Later, however, he decided to resurrect his attempts, partly because of Watergate. "If you look at the activities that were dredged up to involve some company paying off government officials to avoid anti-trust laws," he said, "it's a case of opinion was just right."

The professor said he borrowed \$5,000 from a small manufacturer, put 2,500 games in the market in the San Francisco area on Dec. 11, 1972,

trundled them around to stores and sold out in nine days.

"So we knew we had a hit on our hands," he said.

These days the game, selling for \$7 to \$8, is being manufactured for Prof. Anspach (in his role as president of his own small corporation) by the Mankato Corp. of Mankato, Minn., a subsidiary of the Bemis Corp. Bemis, based in Minneapolis, is a diversified manufacturer of packaging products, machinery and other industrial items.

The professor says 55,000 copies of Anti-Monopoly have been sold so far despite what he sees as the General Mills Fun Group's efforts to keep it off the market. Most of the profits are going for legal expenses, he says.

A spokesman for Parker Brothers said, "Parker Brothers is confident that, when all of the evidence is heard in the litigation pending in the United States District Court in San Francisco, its trademark rights in Monopoly will be upheld."

Meanwhile, the professor—who fought in Israel's war of independence in 1949—is battling back. "This is a gutsy guy who pushes me too far," he said. "You can see by my going to Israel. And they've pushed me too far."

Democrats Give Aid To Watergate Guard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Frank Willis, the security guard who discovered the Watergate burglary, has received a plaque and help in obtaining a job from the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Willis, who has been unemployed for much of the time since the June 17, 1972, break-in, was lauded Friday by Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss as a man who played "a truly unique role in the affairs of this nation."

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